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MOSCOW HITS REAGAN SOVIET SUPERIORITY REMARK

Zorin Challenges Statement

LD111248 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Talk by Valentin Zorin, political analyst for Soviet television and radio]

[Text] It was more than once I think in recent times that we have discussed on this program the strikingly different interpretations of the concept of democracy that exists in the United States and in the socialist countries. Today I would like to consider this subject again, from a slightly different angle. An indispensable prerequisite for a democratic system of government in our view consists in a high degree of political morality on the part of the leaders of a nation, who must tell their voters the truth, only the truth and nothing but the truth. You will agree, I think, if I say that there is not much use discussing the pros and cons of rival candidates for high posts if you know in advance that as soon as they are elected they will forget about their political scruples and start misinforming groups of people and the nation as a whole in order to promote their selfish interests and objectives.

Something that happened in Washington only this week which is in no way an isolated incident is a case in point, which is fresh proof that some really high ranking United States officials don't feel bound to stick to the truth when they address their fellow countrymen. At his latest press conference President Reagan went on record as saying that the Soviet Union's nuclear capability is far superior to that of the United States. He made this statement obviously to try and keep in check the mounting public demand in his own country for freezing the existing levels of nuclear arms of the United States and of the Soviet Union. The President thought it wise not to make a direct attack on the idea of such a freeze, but suggested instead that the United States must first catch up with the Soviet side in this respect, and then consider the possibility of introducing a moratorium.

Having said that, I would like to draw your attention to one aspect of this problem which strikes me as being rather odd. We all remember, I think, how for the past several years at least different United States officials, including President Reagan's predecessors, were saying that there is a nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. It was on the strength of this assumption that President Carter put his signature under the SALT-II agreement with the Soviet Union. Before his departure from the Pentagon, former United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown spoke of a rough overall strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said that in assessing the balance of strength between the Soviet Union and the West he came to the conclusion that they are about equal in strategic nuclear arms.

But maybe when the new men in Washington took office they discovered that their predecessors were wrong about this overall parity. For an answer, let us turn to recent statements by some Republican administration officials. When he addressed a national conference on foreign policy for United States newspaper, radio and television editors last summer, the Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that in the most important field of strategic nuclear forces the United States and the Soviet Union continue to preserve a rough parity. The man who has succeeded Harold Brown, Caspar Weinberger, is known as a hawk and he also speaks as one. Addressing a recent National Security Conference in Fort McNair, he said there is no guarantee that the present balance of nuclear forces can prevent a war with the use of conventional weapons. So here again, a senior United States official speaks of the present balance of nuclear forces between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Having said all that, what is one to think of President Reagan's sudden claim that the United States is lagging behind in the strategic nuclear field?

Why this abrupt change? The President said nothing on this point, nor did he choose to offer any evidence to support his claim. In this situation most of the people who go into the trouble of analyzing the existing problems are bound to have their doubts and start questioning the President's real reasons for saying what he did. Anyhow, manipulating political opinion in this way is hardly in keeping with the normal democratic political process.

I can give you another example to prove that some people in your country do not feel to be bound to stick to the facts. This is how the American public were told about the latest Soviet peace proposals launched by President Leonid Brezhnev. The influential WALL STREET JOURNAL said President Brezhnev had warned that if new United States missiles are sited in Europe, Moscow would have to retaliate by taking measures that would place the other side into a similar position, including the United States and its territory. This report as far as one can see does not say a word about the Soviets building some new military bases. Nevertheless, the United States media, the WALL STREET JOURNAL included, launched a broad campaign to intimidate the Americans with the prospect of the Soviet Union using Cuba for its strike at the United States.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL even mentioned in this respect two Soviet officials. But the thing is that I happen to have firsthand knowledge of what these officials were really saying. Both of them, Ambassador Valentin Falin and General Chervov of the Soviet General Staff, appeared on my own television program. They did consider this subject and they did quote President Brezhnev on this score. But there was nothing in what they said to support any allegations concerning Cuba. I can tell you nearly word for word what was said by General Chervov on that program. He said if the United States moves to our doorstep hundreds of new intermediate missiles, thus causing an additional threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they will prompt the Soviet Union to take appropriate retaliatory measures. And to do that it is not necessary to involve any foreign terrotory. General Chervov stressed that the Soviet side of course regards the prospects of having to take retaliatory mesures as being extremely undesirable. Therefore, he said, we call on the United States to abandon its plans of siting new missiles in Western Europe so as not to upset the existing balance of forces.

What the general said is really perfectly clear, but the WALL STREET JOURNAL chose to ignore that phrase about the Soviet Union not intending to use foreign territory for its retaliatory measures. In other words, the journal lied to its readers.

Some people in the United States today seem to be acting in keeping with the principle "if the facts don't suit us, so much the worse for the facts." This to my mind is a very peculiar way of interpreting democracy, to say nothing of the fact that this attitude at high official level is clearly fraught with serious risks for the Americans themselves.

Bogachev Queries Remark

LD091544 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogacheu]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- For many years the fabrications as to the Soviet Union's superiority over the USA in nuclear armaments have been underlying the Pentagon's "arguments" in piloting multi-billion [dollar] military programmes through Congress. The myth about a "Soviet military threat" was also constructed around such yarns. An argument about the USSR's military superiority likewise served to substantiate the refusal of the U.S. administration to resume negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

The Pentagon launched one spiral of the nuclear arms race after another under the slogan of arming in order to catch up with the Russians in military might, the slogan intended for credulous people.

The powerful "brain-washing apparatus until recently unceremoniously suppressed any attempt by sober-minded people in the USA to even question the Pentagon's fantastic fabrications about a "Soviet military threat". [quotes as received]

It has now turned out that the situation in the USA is changing.

On April 1 President Reagan at his press conference came forward with a statement that the Russians have a certain margin of superiority over the USA in nuclear weapons. In the past, when making similar statements, the President himself and members of his administration got away with it. This time, however, Ronald Reagan's statement has given rise to a stormy reaction in the country. Senator Moynihan has stated that President Reagan's assertion is out of touch with reality. Senator Jackson who is reckoned a "hawk" in military matters has categorically rejected President Reagan's premise of "Soviet military superiority". Even U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who spoke at Georgetown University after the President, did not make up his mind to support Reagan's assertions as to the United States' lagging behind in the field of nuclear arms.

As the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, President Reagan's statement has puzzled a number of specialists in the government. The newspaper wrote that so far a majority of specialists in the field of armaments hold that there exists an approximate parity of forces between the USA and the USSR.

The President's closest staff members tried to come to Reagan's aid, hinting that the President in his strange speech meant only individual types of Soviet armaments.

What explains such a negative reaction to the President's statement?

The matter is that a new upsurge of the anti-war movement has taken place in the USA in recent weeks. Even the most conservative political figures have to reckon with it.

The reiteration by the U.S. President of the hackneyed phrases about "Soviet military superiority" and about the need to "first rearm and only then disarm" has been taken by broad masses of people in the United States as an evidence of the administration's refusal to heed the Soviet Union's new peace proposals and as the administration's refusal to conduct constructive negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

KAZANSKIY REBUTS 'WINDOW OF VULNERABILITY'

LD100150 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] After the Reagan administration assumed office a new term has been coined in Washington. Administration officials have begun describing the alleged lagging of the United States behind the Soviet Union in strategic arms as a vulnerability window. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Kazanskiy:

Claims that the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in strategic arms are clearly aimed at gaining military advantages and violating the people of equal security. The United States military-industrial complex has made repeated attempts to get ahead of the Soviet Union militarily and pose a threat to its security. Obviously any attempt to win the arms race (?or) a nuclear war is dangerous madness.

Speaking in an interview with the national daily PRAVDA last October, President Brezhnev said that whatever might the aggressor may wield, or whatever way of starting a nuclear war it may choose it will never reach its objective. Retribution is inevitable. In that sense there is a vulnerability window as far as the United States is concerned. It is constituted not by a non-existent lagging behind the Soviet Union in strategic arms, but by Washington's commitment to revving up the arms race.

Strategists at the Pentagon and the White House are ignoring the fact that a nuclear conflagration is bound to sweep the entire world once it is started. Claims are also made in the United States that a nuclear war can be confined to a certain area and that a selective nuclear exchange can take place. They maintain that [words indistinct] combat action in Europe will be confirmed to the European theater of operations alone. What would they say if the other side declares the east coast of the United States, or the states of Utah and Nevada where MX missiles are to be deployed a threater of military operations? These areas automatically become targets for a nuclear strike once new nuclear arms are deployed there and nuclear war breaks out. There can be no rules in a nuclear war; the very use of the horrible arms of mass-destruction rules out any nuclear war scenario. It is absolutely clear that if a nuclear conflict is not prevented, it will spill over the whole world, the United States included. America will not be able to escape death and destruction as it did in previous wars.

The American press carried a report last August quoting from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that between 80 and 150 million Americans will be killed at once in a first nuclear exchange if the American administration is informed in advance about the timing of the attack and has time to evacuate people from the cities. In other words no one in his right mind can hope to survive a nuclear war.

In this nuclear day and age security cannot be ensured by military means alone. A nuclear conflict is equally devastating for both adversaries. Peace and security can only be secured through talks on the basis of equality and equal security aimed at halting the arms race. This is what the Soviet Union has been calling for repeatedly and consistently in recent years. This country has advanced a series of constructive proposals for disarmament. This is a firm policy in the Soviet Union. This country has a first-hand experience of the horror of a war and is resolved to make every effort to prevent another war.

ARMY PAPER WARNS U.S. ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD110648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 11 Apr 82

["Who is Threatening Peace?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today: "The Reagan administration is coming out against everything which represents even the slightest departure from its course towards confrontation, and against a turn towards disarmament and detente. Its policy is wandering in militarist labyrinths and the White House shows no desire to emerge from them."

The paper notes: An aspiration for military superiority, a nuclear arms race under the cover of talks on controlling them -- this is the position of the United States. Military equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments, this is the constructive approach of the Soviet Union to this problem which concerns the fundamental and vital interests of all peoples. The article stresses: "However, the aggressive course of the militarist policy of the United States and the entire NATO bloc are forcing the USSR to adopt measures to maintain its defense capability at the proper level. If the United States does not renounce its aggressive plans, if it creates a real additional threat to the Soviet Union and its allies, in particular by means of the deployment of hundreds of new American missiles in Europe, there will remain for the USSR nothing other than to put the other side in an analogous situation, including the United States, directly, and its territories. This should not be forgotten."

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'SUICIDE' FOR W. EUROPE

LD120820 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- "In conditions of military-strategic parity Washington has taken a course toward the so-called limited nuclear war which, according to the plans of Atlantic strategists, would make it possible to save the American continent," Tomas Kolesnichenko writes in PRAVDA today. "What far-sighted politicians have long been warning about has now been revealed: On its operational maps the Pentagon assigned Europe the role of a 'nuclear test range' where the United States plans to fire a 'demonstration shot.'"

"If some people still had doubts to this effect they have been completely dispelled by a statement made by President Reagan last November, a statement which has had an effect of an exploding bomb. The President openly supported the idea of a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe and the possibility of a 'nuclear exchange' between the United States and the Soviet Union in that region."

In this context, Tomas Kolesnichenko writes, the issue of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which are to be deployed in Europe in 1983 becomes especially acute.

"There is no doubt," Tomas Kolesnichenko writes, "that in the light of the doctrine of a 'limited' nuclear war, U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons, and the purpose of their siting not far from the borders of the USSR is to upset strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States."

For Western Europe the deployment of these missiles on its territory is a direct road to suicide. For it does not take much to imagine the consequences of a 'limited nuclear exchange' envisaged by U.S. strategists in densely-populated regions of Western Europe where U.S. missiles are to be sited."

"Life has shown that the myth about a 'Soviet military threat' is totally groundless," Tomas Kolesnichenko writes in conclusion. "West Europeans have come to realize that security of the continent lies in a consolidation of European security on the foundation of detente, not on the road of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Simultaneously it has become clear how dangerous it is to trust the American siren, let alone follow in the wake of the bellicose policy of the United States."

TASS ANALYZES LACK OF MBFR TALKS PROGRESS

LD091920 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 9 Apr (TASS) -- The latest round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe has ended in the Austrian capital. For 2 and 1/2 months diplomats and military experts of 19 countries have discussed the problem worrying the European peoples: how to lower the high density of troops and weapons of the two largest military alliances; how to eliminate the danger of military conflict, to strengthen trust between states. The tasks are not simple, but they are within the power of the Europeans, who have grown wise with rich political experience, having known both devasting conflicts and the "cold war" and detente.

How did the round which has just ended go?

The most characteristic thing is that it was marked by an important initiative from the socialist countries. The Polish delegation on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR, that is, the permanent participants in the talks, put forward a draft "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and related measures in Central Europe at the initial stage."

This draft immediately became the center of attention both in the Hofburg Palace itself, where the talks are being held, and far beyond it.

The mass media of various orientations and shades of opinion responded to it. Almost all of them acknowledged that the purpose of the new step by the states of the Warsaw Treaty was to surmount the deadlock at the talks and to lead them along the road of constructive and businesslike dialogue. It was also recognized that the East's new initiative placed the Western parties in a difficult position -- the time for general, and frequently fruitless, debate had passed. And it was necessary to agree the text of the future agreement on the basis of the draft which had been submitted.

How did the Western parties act? They declared that they would carefully study the document of the Eastern partners. A month passed, then another, and still there was no response from the West. Admittedly, at the very end of the round the American delegation set out certain procedural considerations. They cannot be regarded, however, as a reply dealing with the essence of the draft agreement.

What is concealed behind this? A desire by the Western parties to the talks to make a thorough study of the document or a desire to avoid a businesslike discussion? Everything indicates that the second supposition is the right one.

In fact, the Western participants had more than enough time to make their judgement on the draft, which was not written on a blank page, but after 9 years of talks. First of all it puts forward a synthesis of the results of the talks over all these years. And they put forward the synthesis in such a way as to take into account the proposals of both the East and the West. This can be illustrated in the key clauses of the draft.

Let us begin with the volume of reductions. As is known, the first draft agreement, which was made by the socialist countries, provided for a reduction of more than 300,000 servicemen. Unfortunately, the West would not go to such a scale of reductions. The volumes now proposed -- 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen -- take into account the views of the West on this account.

A collective freeze of the numbers of troops of those countries which are not participating in the reductions at the first stage. That is a Western idea. At first the socialist countries were in favor of a freeze on a national basis, then -- in the interests of undoing the tangle -- agreed to a collective freeze.

The establishment of equal collective troop levels after the completion of the reductions. The West also insisted on this, and the socialist countries, who support a parity of forces, agreed to this proposal.

And, finally, the draft contains a package of measures designed to ensure reliable verification of the fulfillment of the agreement. Here, too, the socialist countries took into account the wishes of the Western partners.

So, the West had no substantial grounds for avoiding discussion of the document which had been proposed. But that is exactly what the West did. Moreover, it employed fabricated and artificially-created issues to spin out the talks and to divert them away from an agreement. It was to this end that it continued discussing numbers. The Western parties to the talks continued to assert that, according to their information, there were 150,000 more servicemen of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Central Europe than given in the official figures of these countries. These assertions are unsubstantiated. How the West works out its sums, on the basis of that method and why it keeps adding an increasing number of categories of troops to the East's tally -- despite the fact that no increase has taken place -- these and similar questions have not been answered by the West.

People who cannot know particulars of the numerical composition of their own troops are claiming to authenticate information about the numbers of the troops of the East. As the West German journal SPIEGEL reported, according to the data of the FRG Ministry of Defense, the total number of NATO troops was 4.8 million. Just 10 months later this number had already risen to 5.4 million, although no mobilization measures had taken place in this time. As for the number of Warsaw Treaty troops, according to the data of the London International Institute of Strategic Studies, this was 4.6 million, but in the data of the FRG Ministry of Defense this is already 5.3 million. What discordance of opinion!

The reasonable question arises: What are the reasons for the West's unconstructive position? They lie in the course set by the NATO countries and above all the United States toward developing the arms race and establishing military superiority over the USSR and its allies. It is precisely this course which has hindered agreement on a final document at the Madrid meeting. It is precisely this course which is stalling the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. It is precisely this course which is raising obstructions on the way to agreement in Vienna.

This course is shortsighted and unwise. In the nuclear missile age a realistic and balanced policy is needed, oriented toward negotiations and mutually-acceptable agreements. Only this can ensure a peaceful present and future for Europe. On the other hand, irresponsibility and fanning the nuclear and conventional arms race could end in tragedy. In our time this is a political axiom, and those who determine the external policy of the Western countries have no right to forget it.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' 11 APRIL

LD112004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 11 Apr 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nilolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, foreign political affairs commentator for all-union radio]

Falkland Islands

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed comrade listeners. One must say immediately that another complex problem has been added to those already facing the world. Another knot of acute confrontation and contradictions is being tied around the Falkland Islands. Indeed, one can say that it has already been tied. The background is not very simple. But, Britain's behavior, its reaction to these events, cannot fail to cause alarm since it is characterized by saber rattling and a manifest urge to resort to the irresponsible use of force. It is enough to refer to a statement by John Nott, British Defense Minister. He said that British warships are prepared to open fire first. This is in spite of the fact that opportunities to settle this conflict by diplomatic means are far from being exhausted, if only for the simple reason that they are only beginning to be explored.

[Bovin] Yes, generally speaking the situation is rather an unexpected one, to tell the truth, although, of course, the problem has been smouldering for 17 to 20 years.

[Levin] And smouldering actively.

[Bovin] Well, there have been all sorts of negotiations. They started and stopped many times. But, generally speaking, hardly anyone expected such a step from the Argentines. But there are several aspects to this development. Firstly and most obviously, if you look at a map you can see quite clearly that the British should get out of there, because this is a vestige of colonialism. These islands have nothing whatsoever to do with Britain. Generally speaking, the British should get out of there. That is as clear as the fact that two plus two equal four.

But there is another aspect to this. In the first place there is the legality, so to speak, of the action taken by Argentina -- this, so to speak, military solution of the question. That it one thing that is rather complex. But there is an even more complex question. The fact is that these islands are inhabited by 700,000 sheep, as they say, and 1,800 Britons. They are called Kelpers. These Kelpers -- these 1,800 people -- speak English and follow a British way of life. They are all opposed to the unification of these islands with Argentina. That's the problem, so to speak. The situation with Gibraltar is somewhat similar. It is clear that Gibraltar belongs to Spain. Incidentally, the British agree with this. They are prepared in principle to hand Gibraltar back to the Spanish. But the people of Gibraltar have categorically refused -- at least up to now -- to join Spain. This is the complex situation the Argentines decided to end by means of military force.

Much is being written about this as a question of national prestige for Argentina. Oil is mentioned. But at the moment, this is just talk. They say that Shell drilled a well there which produced 5,000 barrels a day. But even this has not been confirmed yet.

[Levin] The FINANCIAL TIMES said that serious exploration has not taken place there.

[Bovin] A geophysical survey was carried out there. On the basis of general data, it is considered that there could be oil there. But it is not even a matter of oil. They are writing that the domestic situation in Argentina is very complex. On the very eve, 30 March, there were large demonstrations there against the regime. It is being said that one reason the regime opted for this action was to stabilize the situation within the country using patriotic slogans, which, incidentally, it has succeeded in doing. Meetings are being held everywhere. Everybody is welcoming it. They are all signing on as volunteers. The Communist Party has published a statement wholly and completely supporting this action, and so on and so forth. So, a consolidation of society is taking place.

[Shishlin] But on the other hand, at the other end of the conflict, the Thatcher government is encountering very great difficulties in the House of Commons; and, of course, Britain is facing very difficult and complicated decisions, because in general it will be no easy thing to use military force to raise the British flag again over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia or the Sandwich Islands.

[Bovin] Contradictions which go against the general course of events, so to speak, are much in vogue at the moment.

[Levin] Here is an intriguing detail: The British Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Foreign Office, is now celebrating its 200th anniversary. It has been calculated that the present secretary, Francis Pym, is the 52d chief of this department. But, at the same time all journalists who have been writing about this anniversary are noting that probably no predecessor of Francis Pym has faced such difficult tasks. There is, of course, an element of exaggeration in this. But in the present circumstances all the British Government will unquestionably have to wrack their brains seriously.

In this connection I would like to note that although the general mood in Britain is, I would say, rather clearly chauvinist...

[Bovin] Unquestionably; a wave of nationalism is under way there too.

[Levin] Nevertheless cautionary voices are also being heard. In this respect I believe an article in THE GUARDIAN is worthy of attention. It says that the moral of this sorry little episode is quite clear: under the present government British foreign policy and especially, though not exclusively, military policy simply cannot adapt themselves to our real situation. But the question...

[Bovin] Now they have dispatched this fleet. Incidentally, the following statistic has been reported: Even if war is avoided, the journey there and back will cost the British 220 million pounds. And, of course, it will cost even more if hostilities occur there.

But there is another side to the matter. This is the position of the Americans. They are the ones who really have a headache, as bad as the British. On the one hand, under the inter-American treaty Argentina is an ally of the Americans, who should defend Argentina. On the other hand, Britain is also a very close ally, in Europe, and to come out against Britain is something quite simply inconceivable for them, for the Americans. So, the way Reagan will twist and turn in this very hot frying-pan is also, generally speaking, a riddle at the moment. Well, evidently the Americans will extract some sort of compromise.

As you know, comrades, there is talk of the Hong Kong option. In other words, Argentina would have sovereignty but the islands would be leased back to Britain. But the fact is that this Hong Kong option has already been discussed in detail in the talks between Britain and Argentina. It was not adopted precisely because the islanders opposed it. It is difficult to say what will happen now.

[Shishlin] But this conflict between Britain and Argentina does not, of course, hide the principal and difficult problems casting a shadow over international affairs now. The Falkland Islands cannot, of course, relegate to the background such problems as the problem of smoothing out Soviet-U.S. relations, the problem of settling...

Reagan on Strategic Balance

[Bovin] Yes, that is the main thing at the moment, of course. To judge by what the Americans have recently been saying, the prospects in this area are not particularly bright at the moment, generally speaking. For example, Reagan recently published a statement. You all know about it. It was the first time that the claim that the Soviet Union has a strategic advantage over the United States had been made at such a level, the level of U.S. President. We should point out that this statement caused considerable surprise, to put it mildly, in the United States itself, among U.S. politicians.

[Shishlin] Even Brzezinski, the not unknown Brzezinski, felt it necessary to say: I consider this is a very harmful statement because, frankly speaking, approximate parity exists at the present time.

[Bovin] Even such a politician as Henry Jackson said that in general he considered this statement was, to say the least, unwarrented and that it should not have been made. And Henry Jackson clearly has no sympathy for the Soviet Union. On the contrary, he is a constant advocate of arming America.

[Levin] We may also cite a speech made by Senator Moynihan. This speech is significant in that this senator is deputy chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence. He said: I know as much as the President. For this reason, Moynihan asserts, no president with information about respective nuclear arsenals can come to the conclusion that the Russians have superiority, because such superiority just does not exist. And it is very interesting that Reagan's theory about imaginary Soviet military superiority was not repeated in the speech made last week by U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

[Bovin] He spoke about an unstable military balance and the possibility of its being upset, and vague ideas of this sort.

[Levin] In other words, they are making the same allegations as before, They are claiming that an imbalance could occur, that there is some kind of window of vulnerability. In this respect my attention was caught by a very intriguing article in the West German weekly, DIE ZEIT. It was written by the chief editor of this weekly, Theo Sommer, a person...

[Bovin] Generally speaking, a person with influence in the FRG and also outside it. He is a well-known international affairs journalist.

[Levin] He is also a very serious person, I would say.

[Bovin] A shrewd person.

[Levin] He wrote as follows: The metaphor "window of vulnerability" stems from Ronald Reagan's election campaign. It refers to a 5-year period during the eighties in which the Soviet Union will allegedly be capable of destroying U.S. intercontinental missiles with one strike, thus bringing the Western superpower to its knees. For a time this notorious window was moved back and forth, being variously allocated to the first half of the eighties or to the end of the decade; and, developing this idea further, Theo Sommer makes it clear that this is merely a thesis in the political game, and that there is really nothing behind it.

[Bovin] Well, behind it there are the many billions of extra dollars which Reagan wants to spend, so to speak. And, comrades, the interesting thing is that there is a very peculiar situation now in America. We have become accustomed to speaking of the antiwar movements in Europe; but what is now happening in American, I believe, is a fundamental change in public opinion in contemporary America. And the antiwar movements that have shaken Europe are now beginning to gather strength in America. Congressmen and politicians are joining it. They are advocating, chiefly, a freeze on the present level of arms. And Reagan's speech, and the speech by Haig that you spoke of, is some sort of attempt to damp down those feelings. Haig has two main arguments, one against a freeze, and one against renouncing the concept of the first strike. Those are the two theses that Haig has been enlarging upon.

[Shishlin] But Reagan, it must be said, has garnished these rather bellicose statements with the somewhat curious assertion that he, the President of the United States, is willing to meet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the summer at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. And there is a rather strange contradiction here. Actually, the idea of a summit meeting -- a Soviet-American summit meeting -- was proposed over 1 year ago from the platform of the 26th party congress. In that time, the Soviet Union has covered a considerable part of the distance toward finding ground for mutally acceptable solutions in the interests of improving Soviet-American relations. We saw nothing of the kind from the American side. And now into the midst of these rather definite statements, which can only be called militaristic, he inserts the claim that he is ready for a Soviet-American summit meeting.

[Bovin] I think Reagan will speak at that meeting and spout another batch of demogogic proposals similar to the European zero option. When we talk about equilibrium -- it is comprised by the sum of disequilibria.

[Shishlin] That is right.

[Bovin] In one element, we are ahead, in another element the Americans are ahead; it all adds up to a general strategic balance. This is where Haig's logic falters. He now says: If we freeze those levels now, the Soviet Union, from his point of view, will be in the lead. We will catch up with the Soviet Union where we are behind, and then, by all means, we will freeze and negotiate. But we, after all, could also say, from that point of view: No, wait: First we will catch up with you where we are lagging behind, and then we will start talks. That is precisely the endless process that gives rise to the arms race.

[Levin] And Reagan's zero option is built on it. The United States considers -- with reason, no doubt -- that in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles the Soviet Union has a superiority in its European zone. But, in saying this, they deliberately put brackets around all the American forward-based nuclear weapons. And, of course, it is the sum of all these weapons that has to be considered. We should not forget that while the Soviet Union has 975 carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons, the Western powers -- the United States, Britain and France, which cannot be left out of the reckoning -- have 986 such units.

Or take, say, the question of the correlation of strategic intercontinental forces. The Americans are very fond of saying that the Soviet Union has a preponderance of heavy land-based missiles. Incidentally, Carter said it, too.

[Bovin] And it is, indeed, so.

[Levin] So it is. But...

[Bovin] The Americans lack such missiles, not because they are behind us, but because under their strategy they have deliberately, deliberately, not built such missiles, considering that they are compensating for this with other things.

[Levin] And they are compensating.

[Bovin] They are compensating. They have more warheads.

[Levin] And so, of course, an approximate strategic equality exists. We have firmly and repeatedly declared that we will allow no one to disturb that equality; that the interests of the security of the Soviet Union, its friends and allies, will be reliably guarded.

But, at the same time we submit proposals to stop the arms race, to set about taking specific measures for disarmament. These proposals, however, have so far met with no real response. Reagan makes his bombastic speeches. But I recall a very caustic remark by the outstanding French thinker, Montaigne: He said that people try to cover a puny body with fine clothers and paucity of thought with bombastic speeches. And these speeches by the U.S. President, which contain a great many fine words, are devoid of substance, devoid of any desire for talks with the Soviet Union.

Arms Race

[Shishlin] There are three versions of how events may develop -- at least three main versions. The first is the version in which the United States is pushing the Soviet Union, and not only the Soviet Union. This version is of a sort of tug-of-war, an escalation of the arms race until someone breaks. We know that the Soviet Union has been through hard times. We have seen worse times than these and still survived. I believe this is a version in which the United States and the Soviet Union both lose, one in which everyone loses.

Another, to which I believe Washington is also not averse, is somehow to beat the Soviet Union at the political game. It is accompanied by declarations of a sort that seem maybe outwardly attractive, trimmed with all manner of propaganda -- the zero option, summit meetings, with someone talking about starting negotiations with the Soviet Union in the summer on strategic arms limitation. [words indistinct as all speak together]

[Bovin] ...About strategic arms reduction.

[Shishlin] ...About strategic arms reduction, the so-called START talks. Yet the question of security is one of the highest state interest both for us and for the United States. And here, of course, to outwit anyone is impossible.

As for the third version, it consists of gradually retreating from the arms race, taking the path of limiting the arms race and curtailing it. In other words, it is the way of compromise, the way of lowering the ceiling of present armaments; and there, who knows, maybe not on the horizon, maybe beyond the horizon, looms indeed the real zero option, about whose possibility Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has spoken.

As regards the U.S. attempts to drive us into economic difficulties which would ultimately give them some advantage -- for the coming financial year the U.S. President has submitted a draft budget envisaging a deficit approximately $90 billion. That is a fantastic sum.

[Bovin] In practice it will be more, judging by what the American financiers say.

[Levin] I happen to have here a report, that some experts in Congress consider that the deficit, in reality, will be twice as large.

[Shishlin] Although they are not specifying the expenditure figures. But the budget has not yet been approved, I think?

[Levin] It has not been approved. But one thing is quite clear. The arms race will by no means leave the United States unscathed. Prominent U.S. politicians have drawn attention in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal. They are McGeorge Bundy a former deputy secretary of state; George Kennan, a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, a very prominent historian and probably one of the leading Sovietologists as they call them in the United States; Robert McNamera, former secretary of defense; and Geral Smith, who participated directly in the SALT talks with the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] He was head of the American delegation.

[Levin] Yes, he was head of the American delegation. Indeed, the thing that is of interest in this article is that it draws attention to the possibilities of the political consequences of the administration's present policy.

[Bovin] I will interrupt you here. To start with, the main point of this article is very interesting. It is a very long article and is devoted to just one issue. The authors say that right from the outset the strategic concepts of NATO included the possibility of a first nuclear strike in response, say, to a hypothetical attack by the Soviet Union using conventional armaments.

[Levin] Yes.

[Bovin] The Americans are ready to inflict a first atomic strike, nuclear strike. Now the point of this article is that its four authors, relying on their experience and an analysis of policy and military strategy, call upon the Americans and NATO to renounce categorically this concept of a first nuclear strike. That is the significance of this article.

[Lenin] Yes, that is the main thing.

[Bovin] And they put forward some very interesting considerations surrounding it.

[Levin] Incidentally, Haig in his speech plainly attempted to forestall this article. He already knew about it, and so he developed the theory that, allegedly, we must not give up this concept, although in general, of course, the raising of the issue is very noteworthy.

In this connection I rather believe that we should first of all recall that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have repeatedly submitted proposals to the effect that a mutual committment be made not to use nuclear weapons first.

[Bovin] The Americans have always prevaricated on this, and they have sometimes even said things in a fairly veiled form. But now Haig has outright and clearly said yet again: Yes, this is our concept, and, no, we will not give it up.

[Shishlin] Alltogether, of course, this concept will by no means be placed on that side of the scales which determines movement toward a more tranquil and balanced world. The development of the international situation and the state of affairs in the world is, of course, determined by many factors, and what Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich was mentioning, about the change to some extent in the psychological climate in America and the change in some attitudes of mind....

[Bovin] At first Reagan frightened West Europe, and now he has frightened America itself.

[Levin] Yes, the Americans are aware that they cannot stay uninvolved, and this is also having a determining effect.

Peace Initiatives

[Shishlin] At any rate we may now assert that in Europe, and not only from the public but also from serious and responsible political circles, there has been a host of speeches advocating that a solution be found which accords with the ideas that should exist in the atomic age. And in the United States as well, new thoughts are plainly arising regarding Reagan's policy and regarding the course chosen by Washington, starting with Reagan's victory in the last elections. But we should add that there are forces that have for a very long time now most consistently advocated an improvement in international relations, a revival of the trend toward detente and giving to detente the proper and necessary pace and more confident inspriation.

It seems to me in this regard extremely symptomatic that in the seventies when detente was discussed, stress was placed to some extent at first on the search for solutions to problems concerning political detente, in the eighties too the question concerning political detente, of course, are of great importance; but the focus of attention is quite rightly considered to be problems relating to military detente. If there is military detente, political detente too will be firm and political detente will bear immeasurably more fruit than in conditions where there is a preservation of [word indistinct].

[Bovin] [Words indistinct] I rather believe that the reverse conclusion is just as true. If there is political detente, then there will also be military detente. The dialectics here operate both ways. It is very difficult, as it were, to say which was first -- the chicken or the egg.

[Shishlin] [laughing] It is a good thing when there are both chicken and eggs.

Socialist Peace Actions

[Levin] Indeed at the present time it is very characgeristic that support for political detente is assuming a wider scope. The aforementioned article in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal stresses that NATO's nuclear concept is an enormous threat to NATO because it frightens the West European allies. The authors of this article are by no means speaking from standpoints I would call peace-loving in the full meaning of the word. No, they are for NATO and for strengthening the North Atlantic bloc. But they think Washington's nuclear policy in its present form frightens West European states and thus impairs the NATO bloc.

We must say they are not far from the truth. Right now Easter peace marches are being held in many West European countries. In the FRG, for instance, where the marches will last until Monday 500,000 people, according to the most conservative estimates, are due to take part in them. Such marches are being held in Britain, Italy and other countries. It is in these conditions that the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states provides a clear-cut landmark as to where the world should be going, along which paths it could develop and along which paths it should develop.

This week there have been quite varied events in the socialist countries, but let me take the main ones. There was a visit to Yugoslavia by Comrade Gromyko. There was a visit to Prague by Comrade Jaruzelski, head of the Polish Government and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. A plenum of the MSZMP Central Committee was held. In Sofia a congress of Bulgarian trade unions has been in session. But all these events have a single common denominator: support for Soviet peace initiatives. During their talks in Prague Comrades Husak and Jaruzelski particularly stressed the importance of the foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress. The joint and concerted standpoint of the socialist states and their actions in favor of consolidating peace exert, of course, an enormous influence on minds and are, of course, one of the determining factors of international development.

[Shishlin] The Soviet Union was serious in its adoption of a peace program for the eighties and is steadfastly working in the interests of the implementation of this program. Of course, it is gratifying that in this work the Soviet Union is not alone, that our socialist friends and allies are with us and that our steps of initiative are regarded with sympathy by those who cherish the interests of peace. For this reason our policy does, of course, have a future.

[Bovin] But all this will not come about by itself. This is because there are quite a few people who indeed are merely greatly misled and deceived by imperialist propaganda and those demagogic slogans and actions which the Americans, for example, are taking. There is a great deal of work, therefore, to be done here from the viewpoint of merely clarifying the true state of affairs and of formulating distinct and clear initiatives that would consolidate our standpoint. This is indeed what we are at present engaged in.

These visits, for instance, which you mentioned, also serve this purpose, because the visit to Yugoslavia by Gromyko was after all not a very simple matter either. We are all aware, and you are aware, comrades, that on a whole number of fairly important foreign policy positions our position and the Yugoslav position differ. For this reason these talks are fairly complex in nature.

[Shishlin] But it is important, and this was stated by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, that on key issues, the issues concerning the preservation of peace, we do find a common language with Yugoslavia.

[Bovin] Yes, that is certainly so.

[Levin] The decisive role in this, of course, is played by the consistent implementation of the foreign policy course of the 26th party congress. Just quite recently Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke, specifying this course at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and at festivities in Tashkent. Those proposals made in these speeches are currently also attracting most extensive attention. People of good will see in the implementation of these proposals a way out of the existing complex international situation.

Here we come to the end of our program. Thank you, comrades, for your attention, All the best!

INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION COOPERATION BEARS FRUIT

LD120904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2130 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (TASS) — On 1 February the member countries of the international television union "Intervision" [intervideniye] began a regular exchange of news via the retransmitter of a Gorinzont series satellite. The satellite, which carries the registration index "Statsionar," works within the Intersputnik space communications system, says the newspaper PRAVDA.

The fruits of successful cooperation in television broadcasting and satellite communications, the article says, can be seen in particular in the Vremya program of USSR central television. The latest information on events in the fraternal countries is chosen for it. "There are quite a few people in the West who love arguing about the 'free exchange of ideas and information,'" stressed G. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of Gosteleradio, in conversation with a correspondent of the newspaper. "But what are things actually like? Let's just take Eurovision, the television union of Western Europe. Here is a curious statistic. Last year it transmitted 6,410 items to Intervision. The television organizations of the socialist countries used 5,440. At the same time, out the the 5,395 items offered by Intervision, Eurovision accepted only ...415."

The experience of a number of socialist countries, as well as Finland, connected by Intervision, the article points out, convincingly demonstrates that television has the job of promoting the creation of a climate of mutual understanding and trust on the planet and that it can do that job. The chief advantage of a daily direct exchange of news on the "space cable," the newspaper points out, is that it increases the speed that events can be covered with as well as the "transfer" of news. For example, the possibility has been created where on the same day one can get materials from distant parts of the world — from Cuba, Vietnam. "All this enables television studios to play schedules better and to use equipment economically. The amount of time spent on exchanges has stabilized and the procedure for orders simplified. Finally, quite a few landlines for communication have been freed for other transmissions. The manmade star serves as a reliable point of support for Intervision, which is confidently stepping into space."

YEPISHEV WRITES PREFACE TO BOOK ON NATO

LD091418 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Minsk, 9 Apr, TASS — The Belorus publishers have issued an album titled "NATO — An Instrument of Aggression, an Enemy of Detente and Peace".

Drawing on the materials of the Soviet and foreign press the authors of this book show convincingly that NATO's military and political course, of which the United States of America is the organizer and inspirer, have placed the world before the danger of a nuclear war.

"Washington's policy which has been called by the peoples a policy of 'nuclear terror', is in sharp contrast with the Soviet Union's approach to the basic problem of the time, that of averting war." General of the Army, Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Central Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, writes in his preface to the book. "Everything done in the Soviet Union in the sphere of defence is a reply to the war preparations of those who would like to test the strength of the Soviet Union."

The album includes photo copies of NATO's secret documents with targets for nuclear strikes in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries marked in them. They also show how the territories of certain West European countries are being turned into place d'armes with proving grounds, nuclear bases, airfields and arms depots.

Quoted in the publication are documents on Soviet peace proposals which were proclaimed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and set forth in the speeches of Leonid Brezhnev.

The album irrefutably shows whence the threat to peace comes and who is doing everything to uphold, strengthen and save peace against aggressive machinations of imperialism.

REACTION TO FALKLANDS ISSUE, HAIG'S MISSION

Agayants Commentary

LD112054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1846 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary -- live or recorded]

[Text] Tension in relations between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland-Malvinas Islands is approaching a critical point. Judging from the latest reports, the events in this conflict are increasingly being drawn into a dangerous knot.

After London had announced the imposition, starting from 12 April, of a 200-mile military blockade zone, it was officially stated in Buenos Aires that if necessary, Argentina would defend itself and would not give up 1 inch of its territory without battle. The British maritime armada is now half-way in its voyage to the area of conflict, where it will arrive 1 week from now. But British nuclear submarines are already in the vicinity of the disputed islands, and have been ordered to sink all vessels found in the 200-mile zone.

The rightwing press of Great Britain, heating up chauvinist imperial passions in the country, is publishing articles which go all out to portray variants of a possible military clash with Argentina. In these articles the firmness and resolve of the iron lady, Margaret Thatcher, is noted with approval. As has become known, special budget measures are now being drawn with the aim of financing the neocolonialist adventure undertaken by the Conservatives. The cost of the expedition, even if the British armada does not start combat operations against Argentina, will come to 200 million pounds sterling which, naturally, will be a heavy burden on the shoulders of the taxpayers. That is why the population in Britain is by no means displaying fervent enthusiasm for a possible war with Argentina.

Reports from Buenos Aires speak of mass anti-British demonstrations in the country and of a 200,000-strong meeting in the republic's capital in support of the government's position. It is also reported that the peacemaking, mediating mission of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who flew to Buenos Aires from London, and who left for London again today for talks, has not yielded any results.

The progressive world public is following the development of the Anglo-Argentine conflict with alarm and is expressing the firm confidence that the problem of the Falkland-Malvinas Islands can and should be solved peacefully.

Argentina 'Indignant'

LD100600 Moscow TASS in English 0546 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 10 Apr, TASS -- The Argentine authorities are taking urgent measures to repel the possible attack against the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by a group of British naval vessels, which is on its way to that area.

According to reports of news agencies from Buenos Aires, field and anti-aircraft artillery pieces are being installed in the coastal strip of the islands. Defense installations are built and tank units are deployed in the areas where British troops are expected to land.

The public of Argentina is indignant at the statement which was made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his visit to London that he had been greatly impressed by the firm stand of the Thatcher government. In connection with the forthcoming arrival of Haig in Buenos Aires, a mass demonstration of protest will be held outside the building where he is due to meet with President Galtieri of Argentina.

ARGENTINE RESERVISTS BEGIN REGISTERING FOR DUTY

LD091538 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr, TASS -- Argentina continues preparations for rebuffing Britain's possible military actions. The registration of reservists, particularly those who served in the armoured forces, engineer troops, logistical units and communication troops was started today.

Transport aircraft are arriving at the administrative center of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. They bring armed units and military equipment. The construction of fortifications continues.

EEC ADOPTS IMPORT EMBARGO AGAINST ARGENTINA

LD101550 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 10 Apr, TASS — The British Government is exerting pressure on its Common Market partners with a view to ensuring their support in its conflict with Argentina. Under its pressure, permanent representatives of the EEC governments who gathered in Brussels today adopted a decision to impose an embargo on the import of Argentine goods by the Common Market countries.

Ban Denounced, Talks Continue

LD111634 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr, TASS -- The Argentine Government denounced the decision of the Common Market countries to impose a ban on Argentine imports in connection with the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

A statement of the Argentine Foreign Ministry released here characterizes the decision as a serious act of hostility creating a dangerous precedent for the progress of international economic relations, particularly between the developing and the industrialized countries. The Foreign Ministry points out that Argentina reserves the right to retaliate.

A multi-thousand public demonstration took place in the Argentine capital in response to an appeal of political, trade union and public organizations to protest against Britain's neo-colonialist policy and its attempts to resolve the conflict militarily. These organizations point out in their statements that the United States is conniving with the British Tories, in particular, by making available to them intelligence gathered by American spy satellites.

Addressing the participants in the demonstration, President Leopoldo Galtieri stressed that Argentina was prepared to conduct military operations if need be.

Rodolfo Baltierres, secretary of the president's office for public information, told the journalists that the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Haig to Buenos Aires and his talks with Argentina's high-ranking representatives "have not produced any solution."

Changing his earlier plans, Haig decided today to return to London to continue talks with the British Government.

Argentina Issues Statement

LD121124 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 12 Apr 82

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Shekhovtsev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- The Argentinian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement regarding the Common Market countries' decision to ban the import of Argentinian goods, describing it as a grave act of hostility, which creates a dangerous precedent in the field of international economic links, in particular between developing and industrialised countries.

The EEC's sanctions against Argentina is another manifestation of the well-known imperialist tactics of economic blackmail and pressure on developing states. In essence, the Tory government followed the example of the U.S. administration, which drew up and is executing plans of "destabilising," economically and politically, the governments and states it does not like.

The United States and the Thatcher government, toeing the U.S. line, are seeking to replace international trade with "sanctions" and blockades and substitute threats of using armed force for contacts and negotiations.

It is well known that the policy of cowboy attacks on international trade has suffered utter failures on more than one occasion: In particular, the so-called trade and economic "sanctions against the USSR and Poland boomeranged first of all against the United States itself and its allies, which depend on foreign trade in a large measure in their development.

The Common Market's trade and economic sanctions against Argentina will deal the hardest blow at Western Europe itself. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS emphasises that trade between the EEC (excluding Britain) and Argentina was beneficial to European countries. In the first nine months of last year, Argentina sold 1,200 million dollars worth of its products to Europe and bought 1,500 million dollars worth of European products. On top of this, what Argentina sold European countries was mainly raw materials, minerals and livestock products, for which it can find new markets, while Europe supplied it with machines and equipment, which are hard to sell in the conditions of an economic crisis. This cannot but cause concern in a number of West European countries, whose economies are oriented on exports. The Irish press, in particular, voices apprehensions that the Common Market's decision to ban the import of Argentinian commidities could develop into an all-out war between Western Europe and Latin America.

UK IMPOSES NAVAL BLOCKADE NEAR FALKLAND ISLANDS

LD120818 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] London, 12 Apr, TASS -- This morning Britain has blocked the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by establishing a 200-mile "war zone" around the archipelago, according to a spokesman of the British Defence Ministry. He confirmed that an order was given to the command of the Navy to attack any Argentine naval ships that may be discovered in the "war zone".

The execution of the order has been assigned to British nuclear-powered submarines which are now near the Falkland Islands, pending the approach of a naval task force which is expected in the area next week. The force consists of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, landing ships and auxiliary vessels. They have marine units on board and are armed with rockets.

These massive military preparations which are being carried out by the British Conservative government are coming under criticism in the British Isles. Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, has stated in a TV interview that tension in Anglo-Argentine relations has been caused by the tough course of the Margaret Thatcher cabinet. He has pointed out that even in the ruling party there is growing support for a demand for the resignation of the prime minister.

Argentine Reaction

LD121020 Msocow TASS in English 0946 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr, TASS -- The Armed Forces of Argentina have been placed on a high alert in view of the coming into effect of Britain's decision to establish a blockade within the 200-mile zone around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The Argentine authorities are taking necessary measures in the event of repulsion of Britain's aggression. Additional squadrons of combat aircraft have been moved to the country's south, and defensive installations are being created on the Atlantic coast. About 100,000 reservists who received the mobilisation order recently are to report today to military units to which they are attached for duty.

At the same time, as the U.S. television network NBC points out, the Argentine Navy is withdrawing its ships from the "zone of combat operations" not to provoke a clash with Britain.

New infantry units have been moved to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands where work is going on to fortify the defensive lines. In some areas the approaches to the archipelago have been mined from the sea. A report of the Argentine command of the air force says that an air base is being created on the islands to ensure successful combat operations in the event of aggression. The report says that the Argentine Air Force is capable of locating, intercepting in the air, and destroying any aircraft of the enemy.

U.S. POSITION IN CONFLICT VIEWED AS 'DIFFICULT'

PY102100 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] The British Government has declared the Malvinas Islands a zone of war. In this regard, British Minister of War Nott stated that as of 0400 GMT on 12 April any warship or ancilliary ship of the Argentine Navy that appears within a 200-mile radius of the islands will be considered an enemy and may be sunk by the British naval forces.

Similarly, a decree by the Argentine Government has officially proclaimed the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands as Province Number 24. A ceremony was held in the city of Puerto Rivero, which is the administrative center of the new province, to install the new governor Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, who is the first Argentine official in that territory that was a British colony for almost 150 years.

In reference to the British decision to declare a 200-mile military area around the islands, Argentina made known the creation of a special operations theater in the south Atlantic in case the country's security is put at stake. A partial mobilization of reserves has been ordered that includes, among others, those persons who fulfilled their military obligation last year. The persons who are involved in the Anglo-Argentine conflict have been [words indistinct] at a special meeting held by the Argentine Government. Further measures are being taken to reinforce the defensive outposts on the islands in view of the British fleet that is sailing toward the islands.

Meanwhile, President Reagan has sent Secretary of State Haig to Buenos Aires and London. The objective of his tour is to try to find a way to resolve the Anglo-Argentine conflict. However, according to the U.S. television company ABC, U.S. officials deny that Haig is carrying a settlement formula in his briefcase. The New York TIMES similarly reports that Haig does not want people to expect too much out of his mission, since the U.S. administration has not got a fixed plan of action.

The Reagan administration is in a difficult position in the conflict. The New York TIMES reports that England is exerting heavy pressure on the United States to obtain information from the U.S. intelligence services and for the United States to aid the British squadron that is sailing toward the archipelago. In this regard, and making reference to the information obtained from the U.S. Congress, the New York TIMES reports that the British naval forces, especially the atomic submarine Hunter, have received the reconaissance information obtained through the Yankee spy satellites that keep a watch on the movements of the Argentine Navy ships.

At the same time, U.S. observers recall that the United States and Argentina are members of the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty which states that any armed attack on any American country will be termed an aggression against all the American countries. The television company ABC states that under such circumstances, Haig will try to prevent Argentina from demanding that the United States comply with the pertinent clauses of the treaty.

UK FORCES 'READY', TRAINING FOR CHEMICAL DEFENSE

LD090622 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] New York 9 Apr, TASS -- The personnel of the group of the British naval vessels, which are now on their way to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in connection with the British-Argentine conflict, is intensively training for combat operations. According to a UPI agency report from aboard the British aircraft carrier "Hermes", the ships are in permanent combat readiness and their crews are ready to impose combat on the Argentinian fleet any time.

The crews of the vessels, the agency points out, and the Marines on board the vessels are also training chemical defence methods. As U.S. mass media point out, this group of the British Navy includes nearly 40 combat vessels, roughly two-thirds of Britain's whole Navy.

BRITISH STAND ON FALKLANDS SITUATION ATTACKED

LD112234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2122 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- "The debates which took place in the British Parliament the other day have shown once again that by directing the country's foreign policy into the channel of anti-Sovietism, of whipping up tension between East and West and of the pursuit of Britain's imperial greatness, which has irrevocably disappeared into the past, the country's present Conservative Government is ever more clearly losing the capacity of assessing realistically the international situation, and is displaying a startling deafness to the just demands of the peoples of the developing countries, Arkadiy Maslennikov writes in PRAVDA. This is manifested vividly, in particular by Britain's stubborn refusal to carry out the UN resolution on the decolonization of the territories in the south Atlantic which are administered by it, and by its deliberate procrastination of the talks on these questions with Argentina."

"A similar imperial approach is also being displayed in the search for a way out of the situation which has now arisen," the author notes.

He notes that the military-diplomatic hullabaloo is accompanied by a vociferous chauvinist campaign in the rightwing British press by the publication of "public opinion polls" which are designed to prove that allegedly the majority of Britons support the course toward a military confrontation with Argentina. Many British commentators write that London's actions are aimed at exerting pressure not only on the Argentines, but also on Britain's NATO allies, primarily the United States, to enlist their support, states the author.

"The virtually secret military-political cooperation between London and Washington is already in full swing. British newspapers write that British Armed Forces are making use of the U.S. military base on Ascension Island, in the south Atlantic, as a transshipping base and mustering point for unleashing military activities against Argentina. The movement of Argentine Armed Forces is recorded in detail by U.S. spy satellites, and the information received is regularly sent to the British Ministry of Defense."

All this gives the present conflict in the south Atlantic an even more dangerous and ominous appearance, concludes the PRAVDA correspondent. The scene is being set for a broad conflict between one of the developing countries of South America, and the global strategic interests of the imperialist powers -- the aggressive NATO bloc allies.

Colonialist Threats

LD091728 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 9 Apr,TASS -- British Secretary of State for Defence John Nott in an interview to the U.S. television company ABC was making threats to Argentina by declaring that Britain is prepared to open fire and sink any Argentine warship or civilian vessel within the 200-mile "zone of war" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands from Monday, April 12.

He said that Britain will open fire, that warnings about this were made and Britain will be the first to open fire.

News agencies state the pronouncements of the secretary of state for defence increased tension in the British-Argentine conflict still more.

This statement smacks of colonialism. John Nott apparently forgets that the times when disputable questions could be decided by "gunboat diplomacy" are gone. He apparently lost sight of the fact that back in 1973 the United Nations General Assembly put the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands on the list of territories subjected to decolonisation and later adopted a resolution urging Britain and Argentina to decide in a peaceful way the dispute over sovereignty over these islands.

The attempts now made by the Conservative government to decide this problem in a military way contradict the United Nations decision on decolonisation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, South Georgia Island and South Sandwich Islands and represent a threat to international peace and security. It is clear that Britain is responsible for the consequences of this reckless policy for it is precisely Britain that over many years stubbornly refused to fulfil the United Nations decision on decolonisation of those lands and was avoiding settlement of a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Argentina concerning the sovereignty over those islands.

The aggressive course taken by the British Conservative Government in a conflict with Argentina meets with understanding and also support of the United States though it is preferred in Washington not to say this aloud.

The matter is that on the one hand, under the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Assistance (the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro) the United States is obliged to support Argentina and, on the other hand, it is linked by allied bonds with Britain in NATO. It is not accidental that John Nott, touching upon the concluded visit of U.S. Secretary of State Haig to London said that he was staying in London not as a mediator but as Britain's friend and ally. And Hiag himself upon the conclusion of the talks said that he was greatly impressed by the firm resolve of the Thatcher government.

The United States issued permission for planes of the British Air Force to land and refuel at the U.S. air base on the Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean. The island is situated on the way of the British naval force heading for the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The British naval force is expected to reach the Ascension Island on Monday. London plans to use it as a rear base in military operations against Argentina.

Colonial Status 'Inadmissible'

LD110734 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 11 Apr 82

["A Relapse of Gunboat Diplomacy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr, TASS -- "There is no doubt that Britain's attempts to restore the colonial status of the Falklands with the help of force are inadmissible. They directly contradict the well-known United Nations decisions on the decolonisation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, as well as the island of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and pose a threat to peace and security", Boris Kotov writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on the British-Argentine conflict.

Touching on the hasty visits of U.S. Secretary of State Haig to London and Buenos Aires, the analyst writes: "Covering up with an outwardly mediatory mission, Washington, as many people believe, in actual fact acts as a messenger for British neocolonialists".

However that may be, Boris Kotov writes further, most news analysts in the world point to a clear disproportion between Britain's bellicose actions and the character and the scale of the long-standing and chronic dispute. It is not accidental that these days even the governments of a number of Common Market countries, including Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands, expressed concern over the tough course followed by the M. Thatcher Cabinet.

"Some of the Western mass media note", the author points out, "that the British Tories cannot quite rid themselves of nostalgia for the 'glorious' colonial times when Great Britain used to bear the awesome name of the 'ruler of the seas', and when gunboat diplomacy was commonplace. There are evidently somewhat more prosaic considerations as well. An excessive escalation of the present conflict by London reveals the desire to cover up the failures of the Conservative Government in domestic policies. But is this any reason for following a line at unleashing a war? Have the British Tories failed to learn a lesson from, say, an ignominious failure of the Suez venture undertaken by them back in 1956?"

PRAVDA underlines that it is quite clear to the broad circles of the world democratic public: The restoration of the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands at the present time is absolutely inadmissible, the dispute over them can and must be solved by means of peaceful negotiations.

Outdated Gunboat Diplomacy

PY112344 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] With regard to the Anglo-Argentine conflict, this situation was discussed at the OAS under a draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict.

However, the events developed in a completely different direction. British Defense Minister Nott said on U.S. NBC television that the British naval forces are going to open fire and sink any Argentine war or merchant ship within the 200-mile zone of the Falklands or Malvinas islands beginning Monday morning. This declaration smells like the old colonialism of the British Tories. Perhaps the minister has forgotten that the time has past when international disputes could be solved through gunboat diplomacy. The time has come, however, to understand that these problems can only be solved through negotiated means and not by brandishing weapons and creating new centers of tension.

Moreover, British Government circles are responsible for the situation created regarding the Malvinas Islands, because for many years they have refused to fulfill the UN resolution for the decolonization of the island. We must remember that in 1963, by decision of the UN General Assembly, the Falkland Islands were included among the territories that had to be decolonized. Later, in a special resolution, the General Assembly urged Great Britain and Argentina -- the latter has never recognized British sovereignty over these islands -- to solve the dispute peacefully, starting from the decolonization standpoint. Nevertheless, the extended Argentine-British negotiations which lasted 17 years yielded no fruits.

Some U.S. press organizations present the current mission of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to London as a mediation. Nevertheless, according to Nott, Haig went to London not as a mediator but as a friend and ally of the United Kingdom.

The fact that the Pentagon allowed the British allies to use the U.S. Air Force base on Ascension Island for its naval operations against Argentina speaks for itself, but, on the other hand, according to the treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1967 within the framework of the OAS, the United States is compelled to come to the aid of Argentina.

Perhaps Haig is trying to find a way out of this delicate situation, but he is doing so by supporting the demands of the Thatcher government, which have the nature of an ultimatum. At the same time, the demand for decolonization of the Malvinas Islands is still receiving broad support from the Nonaligned Movement, especially in Latin America, and in Western Europe as well.

Despite the fact that several governments embargoed the supply of weapons to Argentina, points of view still diverge regarding the means to solve the crisis on the Malvinas Islands. It is not by mere chance that the EEC countries reacted coldly to the calls made by the Thatcher government to approve economic measures against Argentina similar to those adopted by Great Britain.

At the meeting of EEC representatives, the British did not achieve the agreement of its partners regarding the approval of economic measures. One thing is clear: that the path toward a military confrontation now taken by the British Government creates a serious threat to international peace and security. The conflict can and must be solved only via negotiations.

Soviet 'Selfish Interests' Denied

LD121248 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 12 Apr 82

["At Variance With Facts" -- By TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- It has become a rule with certain circles in the West to attack the Soviet Union and its principled foreign policy whenever anything happens in this turbulent, troubled world. Fresh proof of this was a statement made by the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who alleged in an interview with the radio station Sueddeutsche Rundfunk, when speaking of the Anglo-Argentine conflict, that the Soviet Union is "trying to draw benefits" for itself from this conflict and that it aggravates international tension "by encouraging Argentina" which has committed "an act of violence."

Everything in this statement is turned upside down. But one thing is quite clear: Although Herr Genscher is trying to pose as an "objective observer" of the events, he in fact openly supports those imperial circles in Britain who would like, by relying on force, to re-establish the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It seems in place to mention here that way back in 1963 the U.N. General Assembly included the Falklands in the list of territories subject to decolonisation and then passed a resolution urging Britain and Argentina to settle their dispute concerning sovereignty over these islands by peaceful means. It should be recalled also that it was Britain who in the course of years had been defying the U.N. decision on the decolonisation of these territories. Is it not clear in the light of these facts that the attempts now made by the Tory government, with the active support of the USA, to solve the problem with the help of "gunboat diplomacy" contradict the spirit and letter of the U.N. decisions since such actions create one more seat of tension and jeopardize international peace and security.

Such are the facts. To this may be added that if Herr Genscher is really concerned as to how to put an end to acts of violence in the world he could find more than enough facts, real and not invented ones, long before the Anglo-Argentine conflict began. Does not the British military commit acts of violence in the much suffering Ulster? Are not glaring acts of violence taking place, say in El Salvador where the reactionary junta, relying on U.S. support, is waging war against its own people, or in the Middle East where Israeli troops, equipped with American arms, commit one provocation after another against sovereign Arab states? And is it not strange that Herr Genscher, while seeing "violence" in places where the peoples are resisting colonialism, does not see violence where it actually takes place and where it is impossible not to notice it?"

As to the Soviet Union's position with regard to the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, this position is crystal clear: Our country is resolutely opposed to colonialism in any forms and manifestations and it is convinced that any attempts to re-establish the colonial status of the islands by force are inadmissible and that the dispute between Britain and Argentina should be settled peacefully, through negotiations. Any attempts to distort this principled position and to scribe to the Soviet Union any "selfish interests" in connection with the Anglo-Argentina conflict are as far from the truth as the Falkland Islands are from Bonn where such attempts are made.

MATERIALS ON CONTINUING FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

'Military-Political Commentary'

LD091129 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Commentary": "Conflict in the South Atlantic"]

[Text] Alarming reports are being transmitted by news agencies, printed by newspapers in all countries of the world and carried in radio and television broadcasts. The conflict which has emerged in the South Atlantic is developing rapidly.

The conflict is about the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. They are located 500 km from the coast of Argentina and 12,000 km from Britain. They total 11,960 square km in area and have a population of around 2,000.

Let us recall the 150-year history prior to the Anglo-Argentine dispute. In 1833 Britain took possession of a group of islands in the South Atlantic and turned them into a colony. These were the Falklands (called the Malvinas in Argentina) and South Sandwich Islands and also the adjoining island of South Georgia. An Anglo-Argentine dispute has been dragging on since then because Argentina considers that the right to these islands was passed to them from their former owner -- Spain.

The United Nations has frequently concerned itself with the problem of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It has advocated the decolonization of this territory. In the last 15 years there have been talks between London and Buenos Aires from time to time with the aim of resolving the protracted territorial dispute, but they have not been successful.

Meanwhile the strategic and also the economic significance of the disputed territory has begun to attract increasing attention. As the French newspaper LIBERATION has noted, the Falkland Islands are the key to the South Atlantic. They make it possible to control the sea lanes here, whose role could become vitally important for many states in the event of the closure of the Suez or Panama Canals. It is no coincidence that Washington attaches particular significance to this region. The Western press has reported that the United States would not be averse to obtaining a naval base here or including the entire region in the planned South Atlantic bloc. Attention is also being drawn to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by reports of the existence of major oil deposits here 13 times as great, according to some figures, as the reserves discovered in the North Sea, and deposits of certain other minerals.

In the light of these facts it becomes clear why there has been such a broad reaction to latest sharp exacerbation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The landing of a group of Argentines on South Georgia on 19 March and the subsequent occupation of the entire Falklands (Malvinas) group by Argentine Armed Forces have brought the conflicting parties to the brink of a military clash.

Argentine Navy ships, including the aircraft carrier Veintecinco de Mao (25 May), have been sent to the area of the conflict. The Argentine Armed Forces units which have landed on the islands are hurriedly building fortifications.

Britain has sent almost 2/3 of its navy to the area. The aircraft carriers Invincible and Hermes, the nuclear submarine Superb and dozens of other ships carrying combat helicopters, Sea Harrier VTOL aircraft and Marines are moving into the south Atlantic. The DAILY MAIL newspaper claims that the United States gave Britain the go-ahead for military action against Argentina. British officials stress that they will not shrink from an open military clash in their aspiration to restore their rule over the Falklands. In a television interview yesterday Prime Minister M. Thatcher again confirmed the government's intention to "return the Falkland Islands to Britain" at any cost. To this end, she stressed, "we have assembled and dispatched the biggest naval force in the country's peacetime history equipped with modern weapons and excellently trained servicemen." The provisions of a law giving emergency powers to the Cabinet on whose basis the government is able, in particular, to requisition civilian ships for needs of state have been introduced.

In connection with the development of the Anglo-Argentine conflict the British Government has found itself faced by the most acute political crisis since the Anglo-French-Israeli triple aggression against Egypt in 1956. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and a number of other leading Foreign Office officials have been forced to resign. Defense Secretary J. Nott is being subjected to sharp criticism. He is accused of neglecting the needs of the surface fleet in his desire to obtain new nuclear submarines with Trident-II missiles. Furthermore, the London press is openly writing that following the foreign secretary's resignation M. Thatcher's government is directly threatened. "M. Thatcher should resign," D. Healey, deputy leader of the Labor Party, has stated. "The central political problem," the FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper points out, "is now the question of the prime minister's future."

Rightwing Conservative circles are particularly furious. Demands are being heard from their ranks on sinking the Argentine Navy, establishing a blockade around the Falklands and placing a landing force on the islands. They do not want to even hear of a peaceful settlement of the conflict. This position threatens a further spread of the conflict, which could create a serious threat to international security.

Argentine Foreign Minister N. Costa Mendez has addressed an OAS council session in Washington. Spelling out his country's position, he stressed that Argentina has consistently advocated discussion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands problem with Britain and is still prepared to start such talks. However, he noted, Argentina does not intend to abandon its rights to these islands.

Observers note that the conflict between Argentina and Britain has manifestly put the U.S. administration in a difficult situation. Washington has long supported Britain's claims to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. But now, if Britain starts hostilities against Argentina, the Washington POST notes, many Latin American countries will rally not only against Britain but also against its allies, including the United States. But this, the newspaper stresses, is particularly dangerous for Washington at a time when the administration is striving to actively pursue its policy against progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the region.

In the final analysis the crisis in the South Atlantic has been caused by vestiges of the era of colonial brigandage. An unconditional end to the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, as fundamental UN documents demand, is the basis of a solution to the question of these islands, which is part of the general problem of decolonization.

Conflict Seen as 'Absurd'

LD091650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Oleg Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] The most absurd -- as the London TIMES described it -- international conflict that one could possibly imagine began with a landing of Argentines on the island of South Georgia, situated in the extreme south of the Atlantic Ocean.

The British administration of the colony regarded this as a provocation and threatened to expel the Argentines by force. The threat was reinforced by the dispatch of the icebreaker Endurance to South Georgia. The Argentines were not frightened by the threat: Missile carriers and a submarine hastened to their assistance. Subsequently, events began to unfold with unusual speed. Tension continued to mount. Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Argentina and froze Argentine assets in British banks. A British naval armada consisting of 2/3 of Britain's warships was dispatched to the South Atlantic.

Bellicose statements and threats to return the lost colony by force are continuously emanating from the banks of the Thames. How has it happened that such a seemingly insignificant incident has grown into a major international crisis? Apparently the politicians on the banks of the Thames have not yet rid themselves of the psychology of the epoch of colonial domination.

During an emergency session of the UN Security Council, the representatives of the Latin American states, the Soviet Union, Poland and a number of other countries noted that the problem of the Falkland Islands is part and parcel of the general process of decolonization of the extensive territories seized by the colonial powers in their time in various parts of the world. Meanwhile, the conflict between Britain and Argentina has caused a commotion in Washington. The United States and Great Britain are NATO allies, but the United States, in accordance with the inter-American security treaty, is linked by alliance with Argentina, which can demand the support of the White House in the case of military attack as well.

The active moves of the United States, directed, as was officially announced, at averting an escalation of the conflict, were received with mistrust in Latin America, and the alarm of the countries of this continent is not devoid of justification. The United States readily granted Britain use of its airbase on the island of Ascension as a support point for the fleet. There is information that Washington is supplying Britain with intelligence data obtained from spy satellites. According to reports from the U.S. ABC television network, U.S. reconnaissance planes are carrying out flights in the region of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands and along the coast of Argentina. These flights were undertaken at Britain's request.

Washington and London are linked by special relations. The Conservative Thatcher government is the most ardent supporter of the Reagan administration's course. It is no accident that the prime minister welcomed U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who has arrived in London in connection with the crisis in the South Atlantic, not as a mediator but as a friend and ally. And the White House, in its turn, is not concealing its sympathy for the bellicose lady. But the question is not even just one of sympathy -- it is a question of the future of NATO, of preserving an alliance in which Britain is the most reliable member. Moreover, the policy of the present Washington leaders is in itself too reminiscent of that which imperial Britain was once able to pursue with ease, and which it did pursue -- one that is now obsolete.

Call for Negotiations

LD092132 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] First, here is a commentary by our observer Sergey Losev on the conflict between Britain and Argentina:

The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, which has been discussing the conflict, has before it a resolution sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador. The resolution calls on the organization to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Developments, however, are taking the opposite course. The British defence secretary, John Nott, interviewed by the American NBC television network, has made the threat that the Royal Navy will sink any Argentine naval or civilian vessel that happens to be within a 200-mile zone around the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, as of Monday morning.

A statement of this kind reeks of the old British Tory colonialism. The defense secretary has clearly forgotten that the days are over when interantional issues could be resolved by gunboat diplomacy. It is time to realize that such issues can now be resolved only by negotiation, not by brandishing arms and creating new seats of tension. The more so since it is Britain's ruling circles that are responsible for the Falklands situation since they have for many years been stubbornly refusing to implement the United Nations decision of decolonizing the islands.

As far back as 1963 the United Nations General Assembly included the Falkland Islands in a list of territories subject to decolonization. Later the assembly, in a special resolution, called on Britain and Argentina -- who had never recognized British sovereignty over the islands -- to resolve their dispute peacefully in the spirit of decolonization. But the Anglo-Argentine talks that have been dragging on for 17 years have produced no results.

Some of the American media describe the present mission of the U.S. Secretary of State to London and Buenos Aires as a mission of mediation, but in John Nott's opinion Alexander Haig was in London not as a mediator but as Britain's friend and ally. The Pentagon's decision to permit British aircraft to use the American Air Force base on Ascension Island for operations against Argentina speaks for itself. But on the other hand, under the Rio de Janeiro Treaty signed in 1967 within the framework of the Organization of American States, the United States has a duty to aid Argentina. It is this delicate situation that Mr Haig is now evidently trying to resolve. But he is trying to do this by lending support to the ultimatum-like demands of Mrs Thatcher's government.

At the same time the demand for the decolonization of the Falklands continues to enjoy widespread backing among the nonaligned countries, especially in Latin America. And in Western Europe too, although some governments have imposed an embargo on arms supplies to Argentina, there are differing views on how the crisis should be resolved. Hence the lukewarm response in the countries of the European Economic Community to the appeals of Mrs Thatcher's government for economic sanctions against Argentina like those that Britain has introduced. At a meeting of the Ten the British failed to secure the consent of their partners to introducing economic sanctions.

One thing is crystal clear. The road leading to a military conflict on which the British Government has now embarked creates a threat to international peace and security. The conflict can and must be resolved by negotiation only.

'24th Province' Decreed

LD102200 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA devotes part of its review of international developments to the Anglo-Argentinian conflict over the Falkland Islands, otherwise known as the Malvinas. Here is what the paper says:

By government decree, Argentina has proclaimed the islands its 24th province. She is making ready to defend them because a British naval armada is on its way to the south Atlantic. A slap-happy order has been issued as of Monday, 12 April, to sink any man of war or auxiliary ship of the Argentinian Navy within the 200-mile military blockade zone arbitrarily established by London around the disputed islands.

There can be no doubt that Britain's attempts to restore the colonial status on the islands with the help of force are impermissible.

They are flagrantly at variance with the United Nations decisions on the decolonization of the Falklands, Malvinas, and also of the South Georgia Islands and of the South Sandwich Islands and pose a threat to peace and security.

Britain has greatly dominated on that archipelago in the south Atlantic for 1 and 1/2 centuries. In 1833 she seized it from Argentina and declared it her colony. In our times, in January of 1966, in keeping with the UN resolution, Anglo-Argentine talks began with a view of settling the long-standing dispute. The talks dragged on for many years until recently, and during all these years British diplomacy doggedly opposed action on the UN resolution, dodging a peaceful solution on the dispute over the sovereignty over the islands. Therefore, who bears responsibility for the situation coming to a head, one may ask? Many states, above all in Latin America, are showing a sympathetic attitude to the Argentinian stance. They view the isles as legitimate Argentinian territory, unlawfully seized by colonialists and to be returned unconditionally.

Britain's allies within NATO and the Common Market countries have sided with London by and large. Some have already undertaken a commitment to discontinue any arms deliveries to Argentina. PRAVDA points in this connection to Washington's ambiguous and ticklish stance. Both Britain and Argentina are official American allies. In a bid to find a way out of the situation, Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a hasty visit to London on the 8th of this month. Then he went to Buenos Aires.

Be that as it may, the majority of political observers in the world note the gross incongruity between Britain's bellicose action and the nature and scale of this old dispute. And it is by no chance that in these last few days even some governments of the Common Market countries -- among them Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands -- have voiced concern over the tough course of the Thatcher Cabinet. As some Western press media observe, the British Tories still cannot get rid of a nostalgia for those glorious colonialist times when Great Britain ruled the seas and gunboat diplomacy was something of a matter of fact. Admiral Nelson's laurels may still be of temptation to someone, but there must be more down-to-earth considerations, however. The disproportionate escalation of the present conflict give away London's desire to gloss over the fiasco suffered by the Conservative Cabinet on the domestic scene. But does it provide ground enough to go ahead and unleash war? Haven't the British Tories learned anything from the ignominious failure of the Suez venture of 1956?

PRAVDA concludes it analysis by saying this: It is absolutely clear to the broad circles of the democratic-minded public throughout the world that the restoration of the colonial status of the Falklands, or otherwise known as Malvinas, is out of the question nowadays. The dispute should be settled through peaceful negotiations only.

The Soviet national daily PRAVDA on the Falkland Island issue.

Falklands no Threat

PY091201 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 8 Apr 82

[By Vadim Bukharov from the "Latin American Events" feature]

[Text] Looking at the news about the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain, it should be pointed out that a new area of tension which is worsening the international situation has emerged in the south Atlantic.

It is also worthwhile mentioning that the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over a few islands located 12,000 km from British coasts in no way threatens UK security. The position of the British Government on this matter shows once again that the British Conservatives support the methods of force for their policy.

TASS Roundup

LD101308 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] New York,10 Apr, TASS -- Argentina has lodged a complaint with the U.N. Security Council describing the blockade of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands announced by Britain starting from April 12, as an act of aggression. The Security Council members are holding consultations behind closed doors.

Meanwhile, as the CBS television company notes, the British armada, which is now on its way to the southern Atlantic, was yesterday off the shores of Mauritania. In the opinion of experts, the armada will be able to approach the archipelago only in a week from now. But British nuclear powered submarines are due to appear in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands already within the next twenty-four hours.

The New York TIMES reports that the small volcanic Ascension Island in the southern Atlantic, which is "another fragment of the British Empire," is expected to play a most important role in the crisis as a transshipment point for British vessels and aircraft.

London, 10 Apr, TASS -- A fresh bellicose statement has been made by British Defence Secretary John Nott. Speaking in an interview with the U.S. ABC television company, he stressed that the British Navy had been ordered to "shoot first" on Argentine vessels in the so-called 200-mile "war zone" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Such statements by the Defence Minister have touched off a storm of protests in Britain. Addressing MP's, Laborite Frank Allaun described John Nott's statement as insane and extremely dangerous.

The Tory policies threaten a war. An armed conflict may speedily get out of control, stressed the statement, which was issued here by the political committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain. We must not allow the government to draw Britain into a military adventure. The Communist Party of Great Britain demands: "Now" to military actions, return the British fleet to its bases. International conflicts must be resolved through talks and not through military force.

Buenos Aires, 10 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Haig has arrived here on a "mediatory mission" from London. Haig is known to have spent many hours talking with the British prime minister.

Pointing out the clearly biased stand of the USA on the British-Argentine conflict, local observers pessimistically appraise Alexander Haig's "mediatory mission". It is absolutely obvious, they stress, that at this stage the U.S. Secretary of State may only tell the Argentine authorities about the "tough line" of London, which demands immediate withdrawal of Argentine troops from the archipelago as a preliminary condition for talks.

Washington, 10 Apr, TASS -- A CBS correspondent reports from Buenos Aires that there is an impression that the tough statements in London toughen the reaction in Argentina. Military equipment is sent by rail via Buenos Aires. Nine thousand Argentine servicemen have already taken defence positions in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. One hundred thousand reservists have been ordered to return to their units.

Kornilov Commentary

LD091710 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 9 Apr 82

["Relapse of Imperial Policy" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- A new seat of tension that formed in connection with the problem of Falkland (Malvinas) Islands continues aggravating. Britain's naval armada unprecedented for its strength is bound for the islands situation in the expanses of south Atlantics.

While Argentina creates fortifications on the islands, bellicose statements sound ever louder in London. British Secretary of State for Defence John Nott, for instance, proclaimed that Britain is prepared to sink any Argentine warship or civilian vessel within the limit of the 200 mile "zone of war", which is how the area lying 12 thousand kilometres away from Britain is now described by London.

Who is it that is responsible for the acute situation that has developed?

Let us recall history. The United Provinces of La Plata in South America (contemporary Argentina) proclaimed their independence from the Spanish crown in 1816. The young stage claimed its rights to the archipelago and hoisted its flag and installed its garrison there in 1820. But in 1833 Britain sent a military expedition to the islands and proclaimed them its colony. Since that time Argentina for a century and a half has been urging Britain to return the islands. In 1963 on the decision of the United Nations General Assembly the Islands were put on the list of territories to be subjected to decolonisation. Later the United Nations adopted a special resolution urging Britain and Argentina to decide the disputes about the islands in a peaceful way. But the talks that lasted for nearly two decades were not crowned with success because of Britain's stubborn opposition. And now London, clearly forgetting that the times of "gunboat" diplomacy are gone never to return is sending its navy to south Atlantic, and Britain's secretary of state for defence proclaims that the navy is prepared to open fire....

Why is it that old imperial ambitions run high in Britain now? Observers give different answers to this question, but many of them agree that reports about great economic potentialities of the archipelago play a considerable role in bellicose actions of the British Government. Thus, according to U.S. information, huge oil reserves are situated in the region. They surpass many times oil deposits discovered in the North Sea. Is there any need to say that whenever there is an indication of the existence of oil in some other area, the imperialist circles hasten to send their warships there?

One way or another, it is quite apparent that the attempts of official London to establish its domination over the Falkland Islands with the use of force, the attempts which, by the way, clearly meet with Washington's support contradict the United Nations decisions on decolonisation of that territory. Moreover, these bellicose actions during which the London ruling circles behave in such a way as if they are living not in the twentieth but in the eighteenth century and as if Britain still rules the world create an immediate threat to international peace and security. It is well known that nowadays any conflict, any seat of tension, no matter in what areas of the world it arises invariably aggravates the international situation as a whole.

The Soviet public and the entire peaceful international public declare that the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands be decided not by the strength of arms but in a peaceful way, at a conference table.

MOSCOW ASSAILS HAIG'S 'STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS'

LD091456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Nikolay Agayants Commentary]

[Text] Alexander Haig, the present chief of the U.S. State Department, is literally brimming over with loquaciousness. No day passes without extensive interviews to papers and magazines, addresses on radio and television and official statements, frequently missing the mark, as was the case, for instance, in the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. Having repeated in a conversation with its correspondent the hackneyed concoctions in connection with the mythical intereference in El Salvador's affairs by Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, the Head of the U.S. foreign policy department was more than frank. I quote: If, also after the elections to the constitutional assembly -- this is how Washington likes to call the election farce which took place in that country which aroused a storm of indignation in the world and in the United States itself -- the partisans continue the struggle against the government, we will give El Salvador all necessary means for its defense, that is, whether it be dollars, military advisers or modern weapons.

Not stopping at that, ignoring the advice of Talleyrand as regards the language which has been given to diplomats in order for them to conceal their thoughts, Haig said with rather coarse straightforwardness: We and our European allies cannot permit ourselves to remain indifferent to the destinies of Central America and -- what do you know -- East Europe. And after a couple of days he stated plainly that the Reagan administration in the striving to have powerful nuclear forces, as he put it, for the defense of the main values of Western civilization, will not give up the possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons. Yes, yes. Precisely in that way -- frankly and without embellishments. Just as Haig stood out during his time as commander of the joint armed forces of NATO.

Probably it would not be a bad thing for the gentlemen generals from American diplomacy and for the diplomats from the infantry to understand at last that the policy of blackmail and threats, the policy of unceremonious dikat and interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states has never yet brought laurels to any one in our age.

U.S.-EUROPE-JAPAN TALKS REVEAL CONTRADICTIONS

LD081744 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhokholev]

[Text] The 13th plenary meeting of the three-sided commission that involved 150 representatives of political and business circles of the United States, Japan and West Europe has ended its work in Tokyo. The 3-day meeting of the commission revealed a lot of contradictions between its participants. Engaged in irreconcilable polemics were mainly envoys of the United States and West Europe. The West Europeans openly declared a protest to the United States over its policy of high banking rates being pursued to the detriment of economic interests of American partners. The Japanese side made a shy attempt to support the West Europeans.

Defense problems were another area where opinions failed to coincide. While envoys of West Europe expressed their fear over a possible involvement of their countries in a nuclear conflict if new American missiles are deployed on their territories, the Japanese delegates preferred to keep silent on the issue, and finally [word indistinct].

The main areas of discord were the economic sanctions introduced against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by the United States. The latter insists that American partners should apply similar measures to the socialist community countries. The question of sanctions was debated during the last day of the discussion. As the newspaper MAINICHI reported delegates of West European countries declared that sanctions introduced in connection with developments in Afghanistan and Poland proved to be a complete fiasco.

That statement seemed to have annoyed pretty much the American side.

Envoys of West European countries made it clear that they would continue to cooperate with the Soviet Union in the West Siberian gas pipeline project that presupposes, among other things, the deliveries of steel pipes and other equipment. These orders have already made it possible to create thousands of thousands of vacancies for workers in West European countries. When put into operation the gas pipeline will be a reliable source of fuel and raw mateials for West Europe.

Significantly the Japanese side pretended the sanctions were anything but harmful for her. This line of behavior of the Japanese delegation won the appraisal of the American side. But it hardly suits the country which is a second leading economic power of the West, all the more so since Japan's participation in American economic sanctions against the Soviet Union moved her from the second to the fifth place among the trade partners of the Soviet Union.

POLOVCHAK DEMANDS SON'S RETURN FROM U.S.

LD091234 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Lvov, 9 Apr, TASS -- TASS correspondent Konstantin Chavaga reports:

Mikhail Polovchak, a bus driver in the Ukrainian city of Lvov, has today expressed indignation at the actions by the American authorities.

"My wife and I have learnt from the foreign press about a new provocation by the reactionary forces of the USA," he said, which fabricated a 'statement' by our 14-year-old son Vladimir and read it out at the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. Every word in that dirty concoction is a lie."

Several years ago Mikhail Polovchak left with his family for the USA at the invitation of their relatives. But when the Polovchaks decided to return to the Soviet Union, the elder son of the Polovchaks, Vladimir was kidnapped by anti-Soviet elements which are obviously patronized by the American authorities. First with the blessing of the State Department the boy was granted "political asylum" and then he was placed under the "guardianship of Illinois State."

The Polovchaks returned to the Soviet Union without their son. In spite of the decision of the court of Illinois State about the return of Vladimir to his parents, the repeated statements and notes by the USSR Foreign Ministry, the American authorities continue preventing the reunification of the family and until now forcibly detain the teenager.

"We know that our son has been intimidated," Mikhail Polovchak said. "They persistently instill in his mind the idea that if he returns home, he will be persecuted by somebody."

But when he, at last, returns to us, to his homeland, he will learn. My wife and I have been to two schools near our home. They are ready to accept him and assist him in his learning. And these are not merely words. The same thing was also with our younger son Mikhail, who now goes to school, where instruction in most subjects is done in English."

"We again and again demand that an end be put to interference in our family affairs. We demand an end to the crying violation of human rights by the U.S. authorities," Mikhail Polovchak said.

AGITATOR COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTORAL PROCESS

LD121206 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 12 Apr 82

["Elections American Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr TASS — "Having proclaimed two centuries ago that supreme organs of power be elected by public poll, the American bourgeoisie has emasculated the democratic voting mechanism and turned elections into an instrument of strengthening its class domination," AGITATOR, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in its latest, eight, issue.

The existing electoral practices in the USA show well how the ruling circles of the USA actually interpret the principle of rule by the people, the article says. The entire House of Representatives, 1/3 of U.S. senators, governors and legislators of a number of states and numerous officials of state and local government bodies are to be elected in the November 1982 election. A majority electoral system is used almost everywhere in the United States. Under this system one deputy is elected from every constituency and the candidate who has collected a relative majority of votes, more than anyone of other contestants separately, becomes the winner. Under such a system elections are often won by candidates who have failed to collect a half or even a quarter of the votes.

"This system," the journal says, "only meets the interests of big bourgeois parties while leaving no chance for the smaller parties to gain representation on government bodies. A present-day bourgeois state cannot guarantee the implementation of such elementary democratic principles as universality of elections, the equality of all electorate, and complete freedom for the voters."

The last few decades show, the article says, "that practically 1/2 of the adult population of the USA stays away from elections to supreme organs of power. This absenteeism is due to the fact that the electors do not see any real alternative in the programmes of candidates of the principal bourgeois parties.

"Absenteeism is undoubtedly due to the monopoly of two parties in the electoral process. The Democratic and Republican parties, using thousands of tricks, isolate the other parties from the electorate. During elections they use dirty methods -- forge ballot sheets, fill ballot-boxes with them, 'regulate' the voting machines in favor of their candidates, and so on and so forth."

BEIJING LEADERS SUPPORT U.S. CBW SLANDERS

OW070526 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Glebov Commentary]

[Text] The response made by Beijing's propaganda machine to the Soviet Government's note to the U.S. Government was very quick. The note resolutely protests the U.S. slandering the Soviet Union about using chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Glebov, this station's foreign policy observer, gives the following comments:

The Chinese leaders completely support the lies actively being spread by the U.S. Government. Like U.S. imperialism, the Beijing leaders confound right and wrong and attempt to slander the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy so as to further worsen the international situation. Zhongnanhai supports U.S. slanders and fabrications. It is extremely important that every one understands the inside story of this vile act and the far-reaching goal of Washington's scheme. The slanders are meant to cover up this scheme and be used as a basis for it.

Obviously, by obstinately asserting that Soviet-made chamical weapons have been used in Laos and Kampuchea, the United States wants to slander the Soviet Union in order to cover up its own towering crimes against the Indochinese people when it engaged in armed intervention in Indochina. At that time Chinese newspapers carried numerous facts concerning these crimes; yet now Beijing makes no mention of those facts. However, people still remember well that during those years U.S. aggressors extensively used toxicants in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and victimized hundreds of thousands of people. The Beijing regime is now helping the anti-Afghan armed bandits, who have often used U.S.-made chemical weapons. Much material evidence has been available in this connection.

Washington has spread rumors that the Soviet Union has used toxic substances. One of the main schemes of this anti-Soviet clamor is to try to defend the plan for the mass production of the new antipersonnel chemical substances as announced by the U.S. military and government authorities. Zhongnanhai knows all this. It also knows that U.S. imperialism is preparing for war and will use these new mass antipersonnel weapons. Washington is [words indistinct]. But the Chinese ruling clique is cherishing illusions that the United States is aiming its [word indistinct] at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and constitutes no menace whatsoever to China.

Here Beijing [words indistinct] is friendship. U.S. President Reagan has not revoked former U.S. President Carter's Secret Directive No. 29, according to which more than 100 very important projects in China are targets of nuclear weapons in the United States. It should also be noted that under its militaristic plan the United States arms its fleets, including warships of the 7th Fleet cruising near the coast of China, with binary gas bombs. U.S. imperialists are very reluctant to return Taiwan to China. [Word indistinct] Taiwan as its unsinkable aircraft carrier. These facts must not be ignored.

As for the Soviet Union, just as the Soviet Government's note to the United States pointed out, the Soviet Union is unflinchingly fulfilling its international commitments. The Soviet Union has always abided by the 1952 Geneva Protocol. It has never used chemical weapons anywhere, nor has it delivered chemical weapons to any country. The Soviet Union has resolutely called on the United States and other countries to reach an agreement on banning the production of toxic gas and eliminating gas stockpiles under valid supervision.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, GROMYKO GREET INDIAN LEADERS

LD121132 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent a telegram of the following contents to President Sanjiva Reddy of the Republic of India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi: "On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries we are sending to you and in your person to the government and people of friendly India cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the Soviet people, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and on our own behalf.

"The period that has passed has been marked by the large-scale progressive development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in various fields. Our common allegiance to the cause of peace and progress, to the independence of the peoples and equal cooperation between states, to the struggle for disarmament and prevention of a new world war has a beneficent effect on the situation in Asia and in the world as a whole.

"We express confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and India, cemented by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, will be further broadened and strengthened in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the name of world peace and the progress of mankind.

"We wish you good health and success and happiness and well-being to the Indian people."

On the occasion of this memorable date the Foreign Minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko has sent a telegram to the minister for external affairs of the Republic of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, saying: "With all my heart I congratulate you on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

"The growing cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the international arena reliably serves the interests of the peoples of our two countries, the cause of peace in Asia and the world over.

"I am confident that relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will be successfully developed in the future, too.

"I wish you, esteemed Mr. Minister, good health and success in your activities."

Indira Gandhi Interview

LD090858 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS — The history of Indian-Soviet friendship "is convincing evidence of the value of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples. We believe that this factor is a significant guarantee of peace and stability on Earth," said Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, in an interview to the Soviet journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Indian diplomatic relations.

"The history of Indian-Soviet relations is not measured by just three and a half decades. My father Jawaharlal Nehru frequently told me what a great influence was exerted by the Great October Revolution on the entire course of the national liberation movement in India. Nehru welcomed the Great October Revolution as a fundamental turn in the history of mankind. During all his life the first head of government of independent India displayed interest in social transformations in the Soviet Union. He always consistently advocated the idea that the West should find a common language with the Soviet Union, so that both social systems jointly work towards consolidation of peace."

"Friendship between the peoples of the two countries has been steadily strengthening over these years", the prime minister said. The causes? They are quite a few. Let us take the sphere of politics. In this sphere our states are brought together by many common ideals. These are, primarily, struggle against all manifestations of colonialism, racism, any discrimination, the striving to build their relations on the principles of equality, respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The newly-free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America could always rely on the Soviet Union's support in questions of struggle for consolidation of national independence, against designs of neo-colonialism.

Indira Gandhi said that now "all efforts of the governments of the two countries are directed through diplomatic and state channels at averting a thermonuclear war, at ending the arms race, at attaining full and universal disarmament, at preserving and consolidating world peace."

The peoples of India will "continue greeting steps which are to be taken by the Soviet Union under the guidance of the outstanding politician of our time President Leonid Brezhnev with a view of relaxing international tension, consolidating trust and stability in the world," she said.

U.S., NOT SOVIET TOXINS USED IN AFGHANISTAN

PM091433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent M. Rostarchuk dispatch: "Poison Screen"]

[Text] Kabul -- Having assumed the impossible and unseemly task of convincing world public opinion that Soviet-made chemical weapons have allegedly been used in various regions of the world, particularly Afghanistan, the Reagan administration, which has launched a large-scale "chemical rearmament" of the U.S. Army, is inventing one falsehood after another. However, lacking any factual backing, this propaganda cover is evaporating like smoke, leaving the organizers of the latest anti-Soviet campaign in the unattractive light of liars and falsifiers.

Take, for example, a "report" elaborated in the U.S. State Department, which allegedly provides some "additional facts" about the use of chemical weapons in Indochina. This slanderous libel, which has been passed on to the United Nations, does not, and indeed naturally cannot, adduce any evidence.

But here in Kabul the authors of the report could find sufficient "additional information" about how the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble, nurtured and supplied by the U.S. special services with the participation of their Beijing, Pakistani and West European cloak-and-dagger colleagues, are using toxins made overseas against the peaceful population of the DRA.

At the DRA Health Ministry your IZVESTIYA correspondent was familiarized with documents concerning mass poisonings of schoolchildren, secondary school pupils and some employees of Kabul state establishments who were actually subjected to chemical attack from counter-revolutionary forces in 1980 and 1981. The rebels used a little-known toxin.

The bandits used this toxin against the students of all the girls' schools and secondary schools in the city. The victims explained that they had smelled a sweetish rotting-apple smell in lecture halls, on buses, in classrooms and on sports fields. Kabul's hospitals took in thousands of poisoned victims in those tragic days. Many were in a state of severe shock. There were cases of heart failure, unconsciousness and acute hypertension. But typical of the behavior of all the victims was either a feeling of fear and oppressive unease, or aggression and strong excitation.

Most of the victims needed to be treated for several weeks and many were transferred to a neuropathology hospital for long-term treatment. A considerable number of those subjected to poisoning still feel its consequences today. Substantial deterioration of memory, poor hearing, headaches, pain in the region of the heart and stomach and other internal organs, general weakness and lethargy, traces of disease of the nervous and cardio-vascular systems and respiratory organs -- this is not a complete list of the damage done to the health of hundreds of Kabul students by the insurrectionists' heinous acts. The fact that the use of toxins was a preplanned terrorist act by the counterrevolutionary underground is evidenced by leaflets circulated in Kabul schools and secondary schools by the insurrectionists. They say that students who do not take part in antigovernment demonstrations will be punished most severely, even killed.

The action of the toxin used, which causes excitation, aggression or fear, was obviously intended, the bandits planned, to promote a simultaneous mass outburst of insubordination and rioting among the students or fear and panic in the city.

Insurrectionists did not manage to achieve this aim. But one question remains unanswered: What guarantee is there that the organizers of the "undeclared war" against the Afghan people, ensconced in Washington or London, will not try to use toxins again in vain attempts to undermine the people's power?

I talked with Lt Col Mohammad (Nazir Mansur), chief of the Chemical Defense Directorate in the DRA National Defense Ministry. The lieutenant colonel said that chemical mines, grenades and ammunition of U.S. and British manufacture have been found in the possession of some defeated gangs of insurrectionists. I was shown a U.S. grenade containing type 517 CS poison gas, an unmarked chemical grenade, presumably British made, and toxin ampoules for West German Walter pistols. Lt Col (Nazim) enumerated instances of the dushmans' poisoning wells.

"As for the reports in the Western press that the DRA Armed Forces are allegedly using toxins and napalm against the insurrectionists," the lieutenant colonel stressed, "this is an absolute lie. The Afghan Army has never had and does not have these substances. And yet recently bottles containing an incendiary mixture similar to napalm have actually appeared among certain insurrectionist gangs."

And so the statements by U.S. officials and also the Western mass media that Soviet-made chemical weapons and napalm are being used in Afghanistan against the insurrectionist counter-revolutionary gangs, which "Afghan refugees" in Pakistan are allegedly reporting, are a blatant lie. It is a propaganda smokescreen designed to cover up their own part in supplying the gangs with chemical weapons and the development and buildup by the Pentagon of stockpiles of new substances for chemical weapons.

Incidentally, both the members of a commission of Asian lawyers and experts, in a special UN commission which, as the news agencies report, have also engaged in a survey of the "Afghan refugees" based in Pakistan, could not find any evidence of "Soviet chemical aggression."

Such are the real facts in accordance with which the American administration's slander campaign looks even more false and unsavory.

Students Poisoned

LD311902 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 31 Mar, TASS — TASS correspondent Yuriy Tysovskiy reports:

"I came for the second shift in the lyceum, put my bag on the desk and sat down. All my girl-friends were attending to their chores, bustling and chattering to each other as it is always the case before the lesson. Then I sensed a rather pleasant odour, reminiscent of that of eau de cologne, but paid no heed. All of a sudden, a girl-friend of mine fell down on the floor. I flet like vomiting and got up to go out, and in the yard lost consciousness. Only in the hospital did I learn that we had been poisoned." This is how Hotun Muhammed Karim, student of the female lyceum "Aryana" in Kabul recalls the events of two years ago.

Twice did the Aryana lyceum become the target of the insidious attacks of the enemies of the April revolution in Kabul. During 1980 and 1981 toxic substances in a form of tablets and gass-filled ampules were used against pupils of six female and one male school, as well as against workers of a number of enterprises. Doctors in the Afghan "Avicenna" clinic who looked after many victims of poisoning recently held a regular medical check-up of girls who were exposed to the action of toxic substances. The results of the check-up confirmed that the events of two years ago continue to affect their health.

Most girls, who were aged between 15 and 16 at the time the crime against them was committed, continue to suffer from fits of dizziness, and impaired movement coordination and rheumatic phenomen. One of them -- Adiba Abdul Kadir, was poisoned twice, after which she has suffered from a fast pulse, poor eyesight, and a constant feeling of depression and fatigue. She wanted to become a teacher, but now she is not in a position to visualize her future.

It is painful to look at Habida Habib Rahman, an eleventh-form pupil. This beautiful and slender girl constantly shudders -- doctors say that it is a strong form of neurosis. Unconsciously, she frequently reaches out for her head, rubs her temples when asked a question and during a conversation loses the thread of thought. She has also been exposed to the action of toxic agents twice. A formerly quite healthy and buoyant personality, at present she can neither watch films nor TV programmes, feels depressed and is haunted by some unconscious fear.

Farida Fakir Abavi, a teacher, also found herself among the victims of an inhuman bandit act. Risking her own health, she helped the poisoned school-girls, then lost consciousness and came to her senses only in the hospital. Last year she had to be hospitalized three times because of the reccurrence of the disease.

Anger and hatred -- this is the common reaction of all with whom we talked in the lyceum. The lyceum's director Zahira Dodmal noted that the poisoning has of course affected the health of the girls, and this [word indistinct] alone. Registered as poison victims are 630 people -- victims of the hideous crimes of those who acted on the orders of the CIA and other secret services of imperialism and reaction.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S PAKISTAN VISIT VIEWED

GF071415 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati made a trip to Pakistan this week. In the course of his visit to that country, the Pakistani authorities planned to enable him to visit the military camps near Peshawar where the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have (?military) training. Igor Sheftunov, our commentator on this subject, writes:

In view of Washington's financial allocation to Pakistan of $3.2 billion, which is mainly military aid, the leaders of Pakistan are diligently playing the role of collaborators with imperialism in western Asia. For more than 3 years an undeclared war has been waged from bases on Pakistani soil against the DRA, whose people were able to abolish the tyranny of feudalism and who are now implementing basic reforms in the interests of the toilers and who are constantly supporting the freedom movements of other nations through every means. Imperialist countries, with a view to increasing the convulsive conditions of western Asia, are making efforts to encourage Pakistan's leaders to participate in an undeclared war against its neighboring country, Afghanistan.

About 60 camps have been established on Pakistani territory where Afghan rebels receive special training from U.S. military experts. The representatives of imperialist countries and PRC hegemonists always visit the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' nests during their trips to Pakistan. It is enough to remember that Brezinski, who is known to everyone and who was once an adviser to the U.S. President, made a trip to Pakistan and visited a camp near Peshawar. While visiting the camp, he posed for photographs holding a machinegun in his hand, aiming it toward Afghanistan. Also Mrs Thatcher, the UK prime minister, who still wishes for a return to the times when all of western Asia was either a colony or a semicolony of the British, visited a camp of mercenaries near Peshawar.

The Pakistani rulers, under orders from their British masters, arranged for Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to pay a visit to the camp of bandits near Peshawar. However, the Pakistani press claims that Afghan refugees live in this camp.

But the Iranian people are experienced enough to know what kind of people these "refugees" really are because these Afghan ruffians led by the CIA and the surviving Sawak members of Iran, have for the past few years engaged in counterrevolutionary activities within Iran, and they are killing the nationalists -- that is to say, the elements opposed to the shah and feudalism and those who are fighting in the cause of the revolution.

(Tatari), a Majlis deputy, has warned that the Afghan bandits are engaged in killing, looting and terrorizing the population. The anti-Iranian activities of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Iran have become so widespread and have such an openly destructive aspect that Iranian officials have been forced to close down one of their centers in Mashhad. This action caused the openly expressed displeasure of the imperialists, but was supported by the general public of Iran, who desire to establish closer neighborly relations with Afghanistan.

The DRA, which is facing the intrigue of imperialism and its collaborators, is continuing its efforts for the normalization of relations with its neighboring countries. Babarak Karmal, leader of the Afghan people, said in his PDPA national conference speech that they desire the normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran in the mutual long-term intersts of their peoples and of the nations of the region. Hence, this approach is against the interests of the imperialists, who believe in the doctrine of divide and rule.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CORRESPONDENT'S AFGHAN NOTEBOOK

PM071001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 3

[Special correspondent Col A. Sgibnev's "Afghan Notebook": "Soldiers Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow -- The sky fused with the ground leaving the moon and the stars in pitch darkness. The Afghan Army battalion groped forward in the edgy quiet using scouts and guards for security. A week before there had been no chance of getting through here -- now the road was clear. A week before dushmans had brazenly attacked not only some kishlaks in the neighborhood, but also buses and police stations and had blown up communications and power transmission lines. Seldom did a day pass without grief, tears and death.

"They're making life impossible, curse them," the elders complained to the Afghan Army command.

Then the order came for the battalion to engage the enemy and their wicked sniping. The battalion stopped only twice, not to rest though....

"Look!" thundered the commander. A school was ablaze on the edge of the kishlak. A new, brand-new school jointly constructed on Saturdays by the Afghan and Soviet troops restoring the highway bridge not far away. The columns came to a sudden halt, sorrow on the soldiers' faces. "Look," the commander continued, "and remember. Remember all your lives! We will not let a single one of the bandits' crimes go unpunished. That is our word, our oath!"

The mountains, hearing the soldiers' answer, cast the echo into the valleys and ravines:

"Our word.... Our oath...."

They had gone no more that 5-7 km when another tragic scene appeared before their eyes: a tractor blown up by a grenade, and a peasant riddled by submachinegun fire. He was no older than the soldiers who bent over him. It was obvious to all that he had put up a desperate struggle before collapsing beneath a hail of bullets. In other words, he also had a soldier's spirit.

And again, as at the ruins of the school, the battalion proclaimed:

"Let us remember! Let us wreak vengeance!"

At that moment the battalion commander was summoned by an old man approaching from the direction of a kishlak. "They've set up an ambush at the mill," he warned. He thought a bit and then decided: "I am coming with you -- we can outwit the dushmans!" The local help came just at the right time. Combat groups stealthily surrounded the mill. The commander's appeal was broadcast through a megaphone:

"Fellow countrymen! Fellow countrymen deceived by the enemy!

"This is your last battle. Your gang, led by (Makhrab), bloody (Makhrab), will be finished. All possible routes of escape or retreat have been closed. You are surrounded and you must make your final decision. Anyone who resists will die. Your deaths will be neither heroic nor noble. Never in the future will the Afghan people see you as having died honorably. In fact, they will curse you.

"Your only salvation is to lay down your arms. Abandon resistance and surrender! Think about your children and your wives. Don't make any rash decisions! We are waiting."

The appeal ended. Silence fell over the sun-dried clay, over the stubby tracts of arable land which for the third year now have not been touched either by plow or by hoe -- they are plowed by exploding mortars. A crisp shot suddenly rang out above the squat, rough-stone mill which had been turned into a kind of pill-box. Was the appeal to reason being answered with lead?

"We are waiting!" the commander repeated.

The seconds seemed longer than hours -- wearying, exhausting seconds. What would be the outcome? Then suddenly a hand appeared above the wall -- without rifle, without submachine-gun. The other hand, next to it, held a piece of white material, a handkerchief, no doubt. Soon dozens of hands were visible above the wall, which grew like the bank of a stream -- they were all empty, no weapons.

The commander rose from the ground and picked up the megaphone:

"You have done the right thing by surrendering."

People came out into the area outside the mill, jostling one another, keeping their hands above their heads, people who had come to their senses at the critical moment, people who had not been completely blinded and muzzled. Apparently they had shot their leader when he threatened to punish anyone who obeyed the "infidels" -- that's what the shots meant immediately after the ultimatum. And now, appearing before an officer of the people's armed forces, they earnestly asked: "Please take us in.... Let us make amends...."

But the day did not pass as easily as it had begun. Angered by the failure of the ambush, the gang blasted the battalion with all kinds of weapons. They fired from the mountains, from behind rocks, from the roofs of houses. Once one of the platoons wavered and began to fall back. But Pvt (Khodzha Yasin), member of the PDPA, with a cry of "drysh!" -- "halt!" -- dashed to cut off the fleeing troops. The cry of a man whose courage had more than once been exemplary made them face the enemy again, and once again they began to push the dushmans back with salvos of bullets and mortars -- they pushed them away from the kishlaks, into the open fields. When the attack was in full swing and the battalion was clearly winning, a piece of shrapnel hit (Khodzha) in the forehead and blood ran down his face. "It could be worse," he consoled the medical instructor who was fixing the bandage.. "Let's fight on!"

And he ran off before the bandaging was done. A good thing too, because the bandits, wilting under the pressure, scurried to a nearby labyrinthine settlement to mingle with the locals and lose themselves in the crisscross of passages and intersections. "Follow me!" (Khodzha) shouted. The gauze bandage, dripping with blood, was a scarlet beacon which inflamed the spirit and gave courage. Suddenly the infantrymen's fire interlaced with fire from the kishlak, the self-defense detachment -- the army and the people firing together. The dushmans were in disarray: Some shot themselves, others threw down their weapons and raised their hands.

Life was coming back to the field of death -- tranquillity, hope and the signs of relief of tormented children, women and old men. "Tashakor!" -- "Thank you!" -- everyone was saying. "Tashakor!" To the soldiers of the revolution, "Tashakor!" to our defenders, defenders, of the new power belonging to the country's people.

Warmed by human gratitude, the soldiers were restored. And it was as if there had been no exhausting march the day before and no battle that day. The sense of duty, awareness of responsibility to the people and the party and devotion to new, conquering ideals are visibly growing in their hearts, bathed in the light of the revolution and remolded by the whole structure of a socially changing life.

Yes, it is difficult still, the Afghan officers are candid in conversation. The chief difficulty is the shortage of specialists. Educated specialists. The equipment is modern and the weapons are modern but the standard of knowledge leaves much to be desired. But who is to blame? The soldiers themselves, who sometimes come from remote places where no one has ever seen primers or exercise books? No! The PDPA? No, a thousand times no! Schools and campaigns against illiteracy are at the forefront of all its preoccupations and all its plans. Facts? Certainly! In 2 years as many schools have been opened in Afghanistan as were opened in the previous 50 years. Here teaching is the most highly respected profession. The anti-illiteracy campaign activists very welcome. Is that not why the enemies -- the internal enemies and those sent in from outside -- blow up and burn down the schools and kill the teachers first? Schools frighten them, butchers and smotherers that they are. The awakening of a people learning the truth of revolution and learning who is a friend and who is an enemy is odious to them....

"Look," Lieutenant Colonel (Moborakshakh), regimental deputy commander, political section, told me, "here are the subunits' reports for the day: You have the combat training data and the figures on illiteracy eradication. The figures are next to one another. Their proximity and interrelationship are the most characteristic feature of the present day."

The lieutenant colonel invited me to barracks renovated by the regiment's enthusiastic craftsmen. Only the walls remain from the old building, he stressed, with unconcealed pride. The rest is completely different from what it was. Bunks instead of plank beds, mattresses instead of straw and good linen, blankets, washstands and regular baths, which the old army did not have, and a dining room serving three meals a day. This was unheard of before, when people had to make do with dry food.

But Lieutenant Colonel (Moborakshakh) would not have been a political worker if he had not taken his visitors into the political enlightenment room, the Afghan-Soviet friendship room and, of course, the anti-illiteracy campaign room. Many, if not all things here reflect his spirit and his talent as an organizer. Nicely made tables -- to his specifications, apparently. Handsome plaques: "Heroes of the Soviet Army," "Heroes of the Afghan People's Armed Forces" -- lieutenant colonel and the best artist around. On his initiative, keenly supported by the regimental commander, a library is being set up. "These first books are a gift from the Soviet troops with whom we have close links." We look at the books together: on the dust jackets you can see Chapay's jacket flapping in the wind, Aleksandr Pokryshkin attacking an enemy aircraft, Tsesar Kunikov standing in front of a formation of Malaya Zemlya assault troops and the ebullient Maksim Perepelitsa joking about something or other....

"Our soldiers are eagerly learning Russian, so the Russian books do not gather dust," Lieutenant (Baluch) added. He had also donated a dozen books given to him as a souvenir by some Soviet engineers he had worked with before leaving to join the army.

I think it is time to say that the words "as long as the dushmans are abroad...." belong to him, second lieutenant (Baluch). (Baluch) wrote them in a report having decided that his place was in the active army ranks, that as long as the gangs of hired bandits were threatening the revolution, his revolution, which had brought the people liberation, he, an engineer and party member, must become an officer and an armed defender of the revolution.

"He is performing splendidly: "his superior, also a volunteer, said about him. He is 30, but already gray. Coincidence? He smiles: Maybe and maybe not. At 15, he said, he was thrown into prison. He escaped and spent nearly 2 years as an underground fighter until he was betrayed by provocateurs. Another spell in jail and another escape. At 25 he had spent most of his life in penal servitude. And he would have rotted there had it not been for the party. His flight, just before that memorable date in April, caused a stir and even made the papers.

The word "volunteer" is making ever more frequent appearances in my notebook. A cherished, compelling word! The best sons of the Afghan people, members of the PDPA and revolutionary activists are voluntarily joining the armed forces. The best sons are laying aside their peacetime duties and are donning military uniform and receiving weapons. The enemies take vengeance on patriots, cruel vengeance. Nevertheless the number of volunteers is growing, the field of exploits is widening. Take private (Asamurdin), son of a worker and institute graduate. He joined the party and, almost simultaneously, informed the minster of national defense that he wanted to become a soldier. Private (Khalilallob), party member and participant in the April revolution: He has had more than one all-out battle with dushmans. He is now a soldier and secretary of the company youth organization. Sergeant (Mamatkhan) is a party member. He joined the army to make "the earth burn beneath the feet of the dushmans -- the people's bitter enemies." Sergeant (Mamatkhan) is deputy company commander, technical section. "He has a teacher's talent -- people come from other units to attend his technical classes" -- the words of Lieutenant Colonel (Sidyk), deputy regimental commander, technical section.

"Political class in 30 minutes," the duty officer told Lieutenant Colonel (Mobarakshakh). The soldiers take their seats in the comfortable club auditorium. (Baluch), whom we mentioned before, talked enthusiastically about the heroism of the Afghan troops and the sources of the heroism. With great solemnity he announced: "We, the defenders of Afghan Afghanistan, are learning from the heroes of the Soviet Army -- the world's most lengendary and most noble heroes." Then it was the turn of the soldiers present to talk about an episode of bravery, valor and expertise selected from the central military paper HAQIQAT-E SARBOZ (SOLDIER'S TRUTH). The contributions were zealous and passionate:

"We will always remember," Private (Abdulla) said, "Lt Col (Said Nuriddin), political worker in our neighboring unit. He was incredibly brave and had the knack of inspiring people. Once some soldiers were being fired on by dushmans. If they did not get up, the lieutenant colonel realized, they would all be killed. And he ran toward a hail of bullets shouting: "Forward, for the revolutionary homeland!" The enemy retreated and took refuge in the mountains, but (Said Nuriddin), the favorite soldier, was killed. He is remembered by his regiment, and we will never forget him!" the young man concluded.

"Major (Khayatullo)'s helicopter was hit by enemy fire and came down behind enemy lines. "Surrender!" they screamed.

"Party members do not give themselves up," came the major's reply. Take that!" and he blasted away at the dushmans, saving the last bullet for himself....

Heartfelt love was expressed for those who carried out the revolution under the party's leadership and for those who are giving their all in defense of it.

Life is harsh and tense in the batallion about which our story began, in the regiment where we were greeted by Lieutenant Colonel (Moborakshakh) and throughout the Afghan Army. Some troops here are in winter quarters. Others are on the road responding to alarm calls. Somewhere in the mountains, on a night which has swallowed up earth and sky, they will meet with the batallion we were talking about, the one which had just routed a gang. They will greet each other in the usual way -- cheek to cheek, three times. They will share a cigarette. And they will say on parting:

"Keep on your guard. As long as the imperialists are waging an undeclared war against us, as long as the dushmans are abroad...."

PRAVDA DERIDES NORODOM SIHANOUK'S CONDUCT

PM091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "The Naked Puppet"]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- Once upon a time there was a king. He loved dressing up so much that he spent all his money on clothes. He arranged parades and country walks merely to show off his new clothes. The king changed his clothes every hour. It was often said about other kings: "The king is conferring with his ministers," but about this one they only ever said: "The king is changing his clothes...."

This is a well-known fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen. But as we know, fairy tales never date. Admittedly there may be some changes of nuance, but there, as they say, are only details. For instance, the fact that the former Kampuchean king, that is Norodom Sihanouk, has not been a sovereign for a long time. Nor even a prince. Let us note for justice's sake that he admittedly continues to sing his opuses in front of the microphone. But admittedly with someone else's voice.

Sihanouk learned to rule long ago by the methods of the political circus. "A somersault of 180 degrees" is the organic stage of his body and mind. All masquerades were organized with one aim? Not to let slip the reins of government. For the sake of this he even had to call on the support of pro-American generals. And the promoted generals, by means of a coup, turned him out of Kampuchea.

How his highness raged and what a fight he put up! Of course, at a respectable -- and safe -- distance. From Beijing. But when the Maoist henchmen, the Pol-Potites, appropriated the fruits of the victories of the patriots who crushed the pro-American regime, since the masters were the same, Sihanouk was ordered to go to Phonom Penh. As a figurehead. However the butchers, having purged the cities of "bourgeois contagion," that is of innocent inhabitants, placed the "father of the nation" under arrest.

Poor monarch, how difficult it was for him! Just listen: "They gave me a group of three houses with a small, but quite nice garden and fountain. It was full of armed guards. Friends sent me parcels -- chocolate and pate de foie, but nothing reached me." A monarch of desperate endurance! In spite of the absence of delicacies, he survived.

Five days after the fall of the bloody regime, the prince, in a dark blue Chinese tunic, thoughtfully saved by those same masters, appeared on the podium at the UN Security Council. Perhaps he was branding those who had killed millions of Kampucheans, including over a dozen of his children, grandchildren and children-in-law? Nothing of the sort. The puppet spoke in the guise of the representative of the Pol-Potites who had been driven out of Kampuchea.

Feeling, however, that the premiere of this farce had been a complete flop, the "savior of the nation" once again made a 180-degree turnabout. Having gathered a solid group of witnesses, the prince began to sob. "Pol Pot, Heng Samrin are oppressors and murderers. I no longer want to live with these scoundrels. They are perhaps patriots, but they are still butchers. I never thought that life in my country would ever become even more of a nightmare than life in Hitler's Germany."

"The past is ended," Sihanouk said. "I will quit political life forever. And I do not want to return to Asia at all; let me go to Europe. I have a 'little apartment' there saved up for a rainy day."

The master was listened to sadly and sent home. That is to Beijing.

The ex-prince began a new life as a king. In the residence allotted to the honored guest -- these were the clothes he was wearing now -- a ball was organized in honor of the Kampuchean New Year. There were 250 guests, the Beijing Symphony Orchestra and dancing until morning. This is how the Beijing rulers decided to indulge their monarch friend.

But the ball ended and the candles were snuffed out. The time came to pay. They began to fit the ex-king out with new clothes. Now as head of some "coalition government of Kampuchea." And he, flying into a passion once again, has begun to tell the world fairy tales. "All my trouble lies in the fact that my people love me too much. I do not want to forsake them in trouble. I stayed with them (note the formula -- Ye.F.) under the 'Khmer Rouge' and I will stay with them now. Sihanouk, independent and strong, is the best trump card for everybody. Believe me, I can create an army of 100,000 soldiers." And so on and so forth.

But the figurehead, for all the changing clothes and noisy verbiage, remains what he really is -- a prop. A recent portrait was sent from Bangkok by AFP: "A plump, squat man with a roguish expression -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk is more like a stunted bear cub than a person who can still exert an important influence on the outcome of a jungle war. His incurable tendency toward self-advertisement and his eccentricity with the one aim of self-glorification are also not the right material from which, so it is believed, leaders are made."

Not the right material...no, it is exactly right. This is precisely the material from which clothes are made for princes without principles, puppets with many year's experience, demagogues without a conscience. "I have terrible memories of what happened in 1975. I involuntarily helped the Pol-Potites come to power. Everyone knows what they did in Kampuchea. My people will never forgive me if I begin to cooperate with them again."

He said this and, as is customary with his highness, he then did the opposite -- he recently concluded an agreement in Beijing with the current leader of the "Khmer Rouge," Khieu Samphan. It must have been a touching picture. In the fifties in Phnom Penh the latter was almost beaten to death on the orders of the former. In the seventies, with the participation of the latter who by that time had become president of so-called "democratic Kampuchea," the former was removed as not wanted and his family annihilated. You can imagine the "spirit of fraternity" (and this was in fact spoken of after the talks) which hovered above the two political corpes, dressed as "saviors of the Khmer nation."

You ask what the ending was? The same as in H.C. Andersen's fairy tale: "'You mean I have been deceived all along and I am really naked?' But what is to be done, I'll have to go on. And the naked king began to walk even more majestically under his canopy, and the gentlemen-in-waiting followed him and carried his nonexistent train."

The fairy tale has ended, but the circus buffoonery against the carefully worked-out background, with warm tears and supposedly genuine confessions, with instant changes of clothing and trips at other people's expense, continues. "Before I die, I would like to do something for my people. I know that it is no longer possible to change anything, but I am forced to cry: 'We will win, we will win.' I am like a parrot."

But perhaps, sir, some time the monarch, or at present the sponging prince, will tire of being like a parrot?

GROMYKO RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

LD091510 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- Members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski in connection with his forthcoming departure for home, and had a conversation with him which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko cordially congratulated the ambassador with the presentation to him of the Order of Peoples' Friendship for active work to strengthen friendship and develop all-round cooperation between the USSR and Poland. On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Kazimierz Olszewski.

POLISH CONSTRUCTION MINISTER CITED ON COOPERATION

LD091800 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 9 Apr 82

["USSR-Poland: Example of Fraternal Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union's approach to the solution of economic problems facing Poland is an example of friendly cooperation and assistance to a fraternal country living through difficult times, a TASS correspondent was told today by Poland's Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry Tadeusz Opolski. He is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Construction to discuss questions of expanding bilateral cooperation.

The minister said that the Soviet aid to Poland is directed at launching as soon as possible the production facilities which are not used for shortage of raw materials. The Polish side will pay by produce of its industry.

We discussed with the Soviet side, Tadeusz Opolski said, the question of expanding the participation of Polish organisations and workers in building projects in Soviet territory. At present, Polish builders are working at the Kursk, Smolensk and Khmelnitskiy atomic electric power plants. A possibility of their participation in building another atomic power plant is being examined.

The minister stressed that Poland is ready to deliver to the Soviet Union equipment for works to produce lime and sand bricks and modernise the earlier delivered brick-works.

Sharing his impressions of his visit to the Zaporozhye Atomic Power Plant, Tadeusz Opolski pointed out the high organisation of work at the project. He paid special attention to the fact that construction work at the Zaporozhye Atomic Power Plant is accompanied by construction of houses, cultural and services centers, and other facilities.

We are sure, Tadeusz Opolski said, that cooperation with the Soviet Union will help Poland fulfill its plans in the field of construction faster and more effectively.

POLISH STATE VISITS TO BLOC COUNTRIES VIEWED

LD092212 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The visits of by party and state delegations of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jeruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia are commented upon today by Aleksandr Vanilov:

First of all, I wish to stress that those visits and talks were held in an atmosphere of unanimity and cordiality. The fraternal socialist states manifested their support and their readiness to give comprehensive help to Socialist Poland. This manifestation of socialist unity is particularly significant now, when Poland is living through a difficult period in its history.

The Polish leadership succeeded in thwarting the NATO plans aimed at wresting Poland from the socialist camp. Reaction is now seeking revenge. It is precisely this that explains the unprecedentedly aggressive propaganda campaign by the West against Poland, the overt support of antisocialist forces in the country, the introduction of the so-called economic sanctions and the attempts to isolated the Polish People's Republic in the international arena. The goal of imperialist powers, headed by the United States, is to weaken Poland.

The attitude of Poland's allies in the socialist community is to help Poland regain its strength and consolidate its international position. The visits of Polish delegations to the USSR, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, as well as the talks held during those visits, proved that socialist Poland has unfailing friends on whom it can fully rely. In Moscow, Berlin and Prague understanding was shown for the events taking place in Poland and full support was expressed for the measures undertaken by the Polish friends to overcome the difficulties experienced by their country.

The interference of the United States and other NATO countries in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic was resolutely condemned as opposing the universally recognized norms of international law, the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. Imposing on Poland a NATO scenario to solve Poland's internal problems with the use of political pressure or financial and economic sanctions will undoubtedly fail. Poland is not alone; it has friends and allies who support Poland's working masses with words and deeds in their efforts to solve the problems that their country faces.

Socialist Poland is given considerable help, thanks to which it has already succeeded in solving some of the problems caused by the negative influence on its economy of sanctions undertaken by the United States and its allies. Thus, a reduction in the import of industrial raw materials from capitalist countries is being made up by materials and semifinished products supplied by socialist states. Soviet supplies alone have increased by 11 percent compared with 1980. It is also very important that socialist countries have postponed repayments of Polish debts and have waived the interest on some of the credits.

During the visits new agreements were reached that will enable the Polish economy to overcome the crisis sooner and maintain a normal production rhythm.

As was stressed during the negotiations, imperialist plans for changing the political map of Europe are also without any prospects. The socialist community is the unfailing guarantor of the security of the Polish People's Republic and the inviolability of Poland's borders.

The talks in the capitals of the fraternal countries have once more confirmed the historic significance of the alliance of the socialist countries. The existence of a strong and independent socialist Poland corresponds with their genuine interests, just as the might and the international prestige of the socialist community are in the interest of the Polish People's Republic.

DRUZENKO REPORTS ON MOOD AT POLISH ENTERPRISES

PM091349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch under the "Polish Reportage" rubric: "Silesian Meetings"]

[Text] Katowice Voivodship and its 62 mines provide 98 percent of all the coal -- the pivot of the national economy -- mined in Poland. During January and February miners extracted about 30.5 million tons of coal, or 4 million tons more than during the first 2 months of last year. This high level was maintained in March, too. The Zemowit mine, for example -- the same one whose collective was subjected to unprecedentedly aggressive pressure from Solidarity extremists -- is now extracting 23,800 tons a day and is exceeding the plan targets.

The miners are doing selfless shock work. You might say that the sector is finding its second wind, which it needs so much. Since the crisis that gripped the Polish economy also struck coal mining -- and, to a considerable extent, the innumerable strikes and talks which diverted people from the main matter, that is, from work, the outright boycotting of all measures taken by the government to increase labor productivity at the mines, the splitting of miners' collectives, inflammatory propaganda and the cynical gambling on difficulties and on miners' former grievances all served one aim: to disrupt the mining of coal. The chain reaction went further: There was a reduction in exports and, with that, in import potential. Problems arose in the power industry and stoppages occurred in other sectors.

The disastrous process was finally halted in mid-December.

However, quite a few complex problems still face the sector. These include improving the material and technical equipping of mines (and this depends more on maching builders than on miners), galvanizing scientific development work with the aim of alleviating miners' work, improving the organization of production (a search is underway for models whereby the mines would work 6 days a week while the miners would work 5 days) and introducing new material and moral incentives for highly productive labor (the miners charter introduced on 1 February envisages many incentives). In a word, it is a range of problems whose solution will make it possible not just to maintain but also to build up the level of coal mining.

The Nowy Wirek mine is 150 years old this year. It has a long history and glorious traditions of mining brotherhood. "The real miner," Nowy Wirek director Andrzej Chachulski remarked, "has conscientious work in the blood." The mine is successfully fulfilling the plan, extracting over 10,000 tons of coal per day, and the situation in the collective is normal. This is all logical because the bulk of the workers at Nowy Wirek are those same genuine born miners.

For this reason they did not have such upheavals here in the past as the collectives of some other mines experienced.

"It was hard for us, too," Jan Witek, Nowy Wirek engineer and PZPR Central Committee member, recounted. "But when people realized which way the Solidarity extremists were heading and sensed that they were not interested in working people's concerns but in politics, or, rather, in political intrigue, they stepped up work and did not let the collective be disunited. But at some mines the counterrevolutionaries succeeded in imposing their will -- primarily at the new mines where the collectives are not strong yet, where there were many young people, particularly those who move from job to job, or 'adventurers', as we call them, who are only interested in one thing -- how to grab a little more. So where those KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and "confederates" [supporters of the Confederation for an Independent Poland] spun their webs and confused people's minds was also where strikes and conflicts flared up. But here it was quite different. Cadres and stable; many at the mine date back to their grandfathers and great grandfathers. There are strong traditions. People value their work and dislike idle talkers and loudmouths. And the party aktiv proved equal to its task."

The difficult, dramatic experience showed once again how important it is to strengthen labor traditions, educate young people and hold high the Communist Party's prestige. And one is inseparable from the other -- labor and the microclimate in the collective -- and this logical order is taken into account in party work at different enterprises -- be it mine or power station, metallurgical combine or railroad junction. As we were told at the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, the economic situation is taking shape differently in different production sectors. Whereas the miners and, after them, transport workers and power workers, are working at full capacity, metallurgical workers, machine builders, chemical workers and light industry workers have stoppages.

It is true, our interlocutors stressed, that labor discipline has risen everywhere, but the violation of cooperation relations and the shortage of Western supplies are having an effect.

At the party committee in Sosnowisc -- a town belonging to the Katowice conurbation -- the following procedure has been set up: The plant party organizations take turns to report here. The party committee bureau arrives in full, aktiv members describe the situation at the enterprises, the main avenues of work and the unresolved problems. The day that I went, a report was being delivered by the Politex textile factory's party committee. Party secretary Janusz Pajor was speaking about the political atmosphere in the collective, individual talks with communists (great significance is attached to this form here), the work of the social and everyday service commission set up on the party committee's initiative and the assessment of the stance taken by party members, particularly the engineering and technical workers and foremen, with regard to the antisocialist forces' actions.

Then a discussion got underway. Many spoke of economic reform. "The enterprise's narrow interests must not run counter to broad social interests," Antoni (Brulya), party committee secretary and a former foreman, said. "We must create a corresponding climate around that. It is very easy to increase profits by raising prices. But it must be explained to the worker that if her factory hikes prices on fabrics, for example, she will be affected when she goes to the store to buy a dress or a blouse."

Furthermore, under a PZPR Central Committee Secretariat decision, enterprise party organizations have begun to set up special groups to promote the normal undistorted implementation of the economic reform. Their task is to systematically analyze all factors affecting price levels, to utilize potential -- organizational, technological and technical -- for reducing production costs and to monitor the correctness of the set prices for their enterprise's end product -- in a word, to build up the efforts of the whole collective so as to manage better and produce more of the products required by the consumer at a lower cost.

... While listening to the Politex factory's party aktiv members exchanging opinions, my attention was unwittingly drawn to the fact that their ideas are increasingly frequently addressed not to the past but to the future. And the thought occurred: This is in the same Sosnowiec that quite recently was being shaken by strikes and conflicts!

"It is peaceful in Sosnowiec now," I was told at the city party committee. "The most gratifying fact is the activization of party organizations. This can be gauged even at party meetings alone. An absolute majority of party members come. Before they were afraid or oppressed; some did not come at all, some just kept quiet. Now, especially after the Seventh Central Committee plenum, they speak freely, with interest, in a businesslike way. Much attention is paid to the party's role and to getting the country out of the crisis. Of course, one must not delude oneself -- there are many difficulties and complex problems, there are those who do not understand, there are even opponents who have not abandoned their aims....

Yes, the enemies of the People's Poland have not accepted defeat. With massive support from Western sabotage centers, the KSS-KOR members and "confederates" who have gone underground are attempting to urge working people to so-called passive resistance and are trying to thwart further normalization, making use of the country's food problems deepened by the Reagan sanctions, the inevitable increase in resale prices and interruptions in enterprises' material and technical supply. Under these conditions the increasing activeness, responsibility and militancy of the PZPR organizations that we saw in Katowice are especially important.

COMMUNIQUE ON SPANISH CP VISIT TO POLAND CITED

LD101226 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] 10 Apr, TASS -- The Polish United Workers' Party and the Portugese Communist Party resolutely condemn the interference of the United States and other NATO countries in Poland's internal affairs, says a communique issued here in the outcome of a visit by PCP General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal to Poland at the invitation of First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In view of the PUWP and the PCP, the worsening of the international situation as a result of the United States' adventurist foreign policy poses a serious threat to peace and international security. The military-industrial circles of the United States and NATO rely on a power policy in an effort to change in their favour the present strategic equilibrium and are stepping up the arms race. The decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe contradicts the interests of the peoples of Europe and all over the world.

The PUWP and the PCP are convinced that unity and international solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, form a major prerequisite for consolidating the front of struggle against imperialism, for peace and socialism. Both parties will make their contribution to consolidating this unity, the communique says.

Alvaro Cunhal expressed support for the Polish Communists' activities to strengthen socialism and prevent a counterrevolutionary danger, the communique stresses.

REPORT ON COMMUNIQUE OF DANISH CP VISIT TO CSSR

LD091812 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr, TASS -- The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC) and the Communist Party of Denmark (CPD) come out in favour of continuation of all constructive international negotiations aimed at ending the arms race, at achieving military detente and at removing major seats of tension and war in the world. This is stated in a communique, circulated here today, on a visit to Czechoslovakia by a CPD delegation led by Jorgen Jensen, CPD chairman. The delegation held talks with a KSC delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the KSC Central Committee.

In the process of negotiations, the document points out, one should proceed from the principle of ensuring equal security for all participants, as is presupposed by a number of peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community.

The KSC fully supports the CPD efforts aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone in Nordic countries.

The two parties consider it an important task to draw all progressive forces on Earth into joint struggle for the preservation and development of the policy of relaxation of international tension and for the prevention of U.S.-headed international imperialism's endeavours at stepping up the arms race with a view to gaining a military advantage and blackmailing socialist countries from the position of strength, and at suppressing, by means of direct intervention and aggression, the striving of the peoples of the world for independence, freedom and democracy.

The delegations devoted much attention to matters aimed at further developing the international communist and working-class movement. They hold that the present serious situation in the world calls for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of communist and workers' parties in the common struggle for peace, socialism and national independence.

A protocol on cooperation between the KSC and the CPD for 1982-1983 was signed in conclusion of the visit.

U.S. PRESSURES W. EUROPE ON USSR SANCTIONS

LD112110 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Apr (TASS) -- Following the failure of the U.S. frontal attempts to bring pressure to bear on its West European partners in order to secure their consent to large-scale discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union, the Washington administration is resorting to every possible ploy in its bid to achieve its goal by roundabout ways. This is illustrated, in particular, by the statements made by U.S. Deputy Commerce Secretary L. Almer to the weekly NOUVEL ECONOMISTE. He stated directly, in particular, that on the eve of the Versailles meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries scheduled for June the United States demands the convocation of a special conference of their representatives to discuss the curtailment of credits to the Soviet Union.

In case of opposition Washington threatens different sanctions against West European countries, such as pressure on the West European currencies by maintaining artificially increased interest rates in the United States, which results in the outflow of free capital to the other side of the ocean, and currency speculations on the basis of the dolar's high rate of exchange entailing in nine-digit losses for West European countries.

A court case brought by U.S. steel cartels against the West European steel exporters in an attempt to curtail their imports to the United States, and various steps taken against the EEC in trade in farm products seem to be components of the same tactic.

The United States is also carrying on a feverish campaign of pressure on the West European countries with a view to frustrating their long-term "gas for tubes" agreement with the Soviet Union. The Pentagon is becoming ever more active in the pressure on the U.S. partners in the economic, scientific and technological fields. According to the journal LE POINT, the Swiss company "Energy Advice" has prepared for the U.S. Defence Department a special report, the authors of which are seeking to prove that Western Europe does not need gas from the Soviet Union. It follows from the report that all the West European experts, as if by agreement, have up to now deliberately underrated the natural gas reserves in their countries. So it is only now, thanks to the Pentagon's "concern", that they are given the truth: They can increase gas production relying on "domestic resources." Although the figures cited in the report are anything but convincing, its authors follow in the wake of American propaganda and stress the need "to show political common sense and resolve for unity" and harp on "a dangerous strategic dependence on the USSR." Indeed, he who pays the piper calls the tune.

TASS COMMENTS OF W. EUROPE PEACE MARCHES

LD091342 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 9 Apr 82

["Slogans Which Unite Millions" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- Traditional Easter peace marches are beginning in Western Europe today. This year they are held under slogans which call for resolute struggle against the deployment of new American missiles and for freezing nuclear armaments. These marches are to be held on an especially large scale in the Federal Republic of Germany where tens of thousands of peace supporters will march through different districts. One characteristic feature of the present anti-missile movement in West Germany, like in a number of other West European countries, is a considerable growth of its ranks which have been joined by people who only recently kept away from the struggle for nuclear disarmament. The mayors of eleven big cities of the Ruhr, for instance, have expressed full solidarity with the demands of the peace marchers. "All people should be guaranteed the right to live in peace," the mayors say in their address.

In Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and other West European countries mass manifestations against the Pentagon's nuclear madness, for talks, and not confrontation, with the Soviet Union, are characterized by a variety of forms used, the mass scale and coordination of action by different anti-war and pacifist organizations. A movement, "let us make our cities nuclear-free zones," is gaining ground in Britain. Scores of municipal bodies have decided to join this movement. In Norway, apart from a successful collection of signatures to an appeal titled "no to nuclear weapons," active preparations are being made for an "action week for establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe," which is to begin on April 18.

The surging wave of anti-war and anti-missile demonstrations in Western Europe reflects the wide-spread public concern in West European countries over the destinies of their continent and the determination of the West European peoples to avoid being used as the Pentagon's nuclear hostages.

This is their reply to the attempts of the militaristic forces to make Western Europe a staging ground of a so-called "limited nuclear war" and the plans to deploy the barbarous neutron and chemical weapons there. The attempts made by overseas and European NATO "war hawks" to condition the public to the idea of admissibility of a nuclear war are being strongly rebutted.

The new Soviet peace initiatives which have met with a broad international response, give a fresh impetus to the present anti-war actions of the masses. The Soviet Union has unilaterally imposed a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons. Moreover, it has decided to reduce already this year a certain number of such missiles unless the international situation deteriorates again. These measures meet the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the population of Western Europe which demands that the United States and NATO take a similar step and positively respond to the Soviet initiatives.

What is the characteristic of the present moment is the joint actions of all those who treasure peace and genuine security. The fact that the anti-war anti-missile movement now encompasses every broader sections of the population is a guarantee of success for this movement.

USSR-N. EUROPEAN NATIONS' RELATIONS VIEWED

LD120712 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS -- "Our country has for many years been successfully developing trade and cooperation in the fields of science, technology and culture with all countries of the European north," Yuriy Kuznetsov says in PRAVDA commenting on the results of a regular session of the Soviet-Norwegian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. He emphasises that both the Soviet and Norwegian delegations described the session as fruitful discussion, which had identified latent opportunities for broadening the scope of mutually advantageous bilateral links in trade and economy.

The commentator points out that the Soviet Union is also developing cooperation with other north European countries. "The scope of Soviet enterprises' and organisations' business ties with partners in Sweden and Denmark is known sufficiently well," he says.

"Multifaceted Soviet-Finnish cooperation has assumed an appreciable scale and stability," the commentary goes on. "The strong economic links between the USSR and Finland today are justly viewed as an example of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems."

"In this connection, I would like to stress the significance of well-developed and stable economic links between the countries of the north of Europe and the Soviet Union as a weighty factor contributing to the atmosphere of peace, stability and calm in that region," Yuriy Kuznetsov says.

"It is especially important now that the international situation is deteriorating as a result of the attempts of war-like NATO circles, led by Washington representatives, to push the development of international relations onto the lines of confrontation."

TASS REPORTS ARREST OF BULENT ECEVIT

LD101642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] New York,10 Apr, TASS -- A UPI correspondent reports from Ankara about the arrest of the former Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ecevit. More than a hundred soldiers today encircled the house of the former head of the Turkish Government who was then taken into a schoolhouse turned into a jail for political prisoners.

Bulent Ecevit is accused of damaging the country's national security.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES FRG CHEMICAL FIRM CHIEF

PM081013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Ties"]

[Text] L.A. Kostandov received a delegation of the BASF (FRG) chemical firm led by M. Seefelder, chairman of the firm's board, which is completing a tour of the USSR at the invitation of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. A constructive conversation took place on the development prospects for business ties between the firm and Soviet organizations.

SOVIET, PORTUGUESE WRITERS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD091506 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr,TASS -- Works of Soviet writers are to be printed in Portugal, and of Portuguese writers in the USSR. Delegations of men-of-letters are to be exchanged, and questions of development of contemporary literature are to be jointly discussed, in accordance with the agreement on cooperation between the Writers' Union of the USSR and the Portuguese Writers' Association for 1982-85. It was signed in Moscow today by Secretary of the Union of Writers of the USSR Anatoliy Ananyev and President of the Portuguese Publishers Association Muno de Braganca.

The leaders of the two writers' organizations also signed a protocol to the agreement. In accordance with the document, the anthology "Contemporary Portuguese Story" is to be published in the Soviet Union, while "Anthology of Contemporary Soviet Prose" is to be put out in Portugal. Writers of the two countries will have discussions on "Russian-Portuguese literary links" and "Soviet Literature in Portugal and Portuguese Literature in the USSR." Destinies of the realistic nove. Subjects. Heroes. Style." [sentences and punctuation as received]

Anatoliy Ananyev, speaking at the document-signing ceremony, pointed out that the document would undoubtedly promote the development of literary links, consolidation of friendship and mutual understanding both between men-of-letters of the two countries and between peoples of the USSR and Portugal. "Now, when the international situation has aggravated, and the arms race is being escalated, it is the duty of all progressive writers to make their contribution to the struggle for relaxation of tension, for consolidation of confidence between peoples," he said.

This thought was shared also by the head of the Association of the Portuguese Writers. "The struggle for peace has now become the paramount task. The agreement, which was signed, will largely help consolidate our cooperation with Soviet writers, will enable us to know better the multinational literature of the Soviet Union," said Nuno de Braganca.

FRG WOMEN HEAR REPLY TO LETTER TO BREZHNEV

LD081006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Correspondent Viktor Blazunov dispatch from Filderstadt, FRG]

[Summary] Recently a group of Filderstadt women wrote a letter to Brezhnev on the subject of guaranteeing peace and averting nuclear war. A similar letter was sent to President Reagan.

"An answer from Moscow to the women's appeal was not slow in coming. The initiators of the appeal were received in the USSR Embassy in the FRG. On behalf of Comrade Brezhnev the women were thanked for the letter which they had sent to him. It was stated that the Soviet leadership and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally feel an affinity with and understanding for the feelings of concern and alarm for the destiny of peace.

"The substance of the Soviet initiative aims at a solution of the problems of reducing nuclear arms in Europe and averting the mounting threat of world nuclear missile war was explained. Special attention was paid to the proposals submitted by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union. It was stressed that together with other initiatives previously submitted by the Soviet side they offer a real opportunity to reach a fair agreement on a major reduction of medium-range means in Europe so as to avert a dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race. This is another convincing testimony of Soviet good will, an important and specific contribution to the search for the solutions in favor of preserving peace, which was mentioned in the letter from the women of Filderstadt.

"The participants in the meeting at the USSR Embassy asked that their profound gratitude be conveyed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the attention shown to them and the warm reply to their appeal."

PRAVDA ON ISRAELI PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK LEBANON

LD120302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2120 GMT 11 Apr 82

["PRAVDA: Preparations for Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (TASS) -- "New alarming signals are coming from the Near East," writes Yuriy Glukhov in PRAVDA, commenting on the announcement of preparations for an Israeli intrusion into Lebanon in the next few days.

"Judging by everything," the commentary says, "the ruling circles of Israel are not averse to resorting to a well-tried trick: by using the complicated international situation, taking advantage of the Anglo-Argentine conflict, they would like to continue to implement their expansionist plans. Special calculations in present-day conditions are linked with the fact that Egypt, a major Arab state, has its hands tied by the Camp David agreements and the promised final departure of Israel from the Sinai Peninsula."

The commentator continued: "Furthermore, the Israeli rear is protected by the United States, a powerful ally and protector of Tel Aviv. 'A Multinational force,' one of the shock detachments of the American Rapid Deployment Force, is already stationed in the Sinai."

"In this connection the Tel Aviv "hawks" evidently believe that their hands have been united for fresh adventures."

"One need not be deluded that this playing with fire in the Near East can remain unnoticed," the author sums up. "The peace-loving public is vigilantly following the development of events in this region, warning the aggressor and its accomplices across the ocean about its responsbility for the dangerous consequences of aggressive actions."

NONALIGNED BUREAU MEETING IN KUWAIT CONCLUDES

LD090646 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Apr, TASS -- An extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned States has ended here. It was attended by the delegations from more than 60 countries affiliated with the Non-Alignment Movement, representatives of many international organisations.

The meeting was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and also elaboration of concrete measures of giving support to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

A durable and comprehensive peace can come to the Middle East, runs the final communique of the meeting, only through full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and through ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, includinf their right to selfdetermination and to have an independent state of their own.

The document strongly denounces the aggressive course conducted by Israel, gross violation by it of the U.N. Charter and the norms of the world community, Tel Aviv's attempts to perpetuate the occupation of the captured Arab lands.

The United States, the communique stresses, bears direct responsibility for Israel's policy of aggression and occupation towards Arab states. The participants in the meeting demanded that the United States should end political, economic and military aid to Tel Aviv.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON USSR-IRAQ TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD101010 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: The 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq falls on 9 April. This treaty gave new incentive for the consolidation of relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and solidarity in the struggle against the policy of imperialism and for the peace and the freedom and independence of peoples. Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq were established in September 1944.

The monarchical regime then ruling Iraq was compelled to take into consideration political realities in the world and thus established relations with the Soviet Union. But it did not strive to consolidate these relations; on the contrary, it hindered their development. In January 1955 Soviet-Iraqi relations were suspended.

The 14 July 1958 revolution which put an end to the monarchical regime and to imperialist domination over Iraq opened a new phase in relations between our two countries. The Soviet Union has always stood by the Arab countries in the struggle for the consolidation of the latter's political and economic independence. Since the early days the Soviet Union defended the young Iraqi republic's sovereignty. When Britain and the United States carried out aggression in July 1958 against the independence of Iraq the Soviet Government firmly warned that it would not stand idly by vis-a-vis the imperialist conspiracies. This warning and other actions by the Soviet Union were effective. Following the July 1958 revolution in Iraq, Soviet-Iraqi relations went through various phases, but the main trend in these relations aimed at expanding and consolidating them in all spheres. Their development was crowned with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq in April 1972.

The Soviet Union and Iraq struggle in the Middle East against the anti-Arab imperialist policy and against Israel's aggressive policy, which aims at the annexation of the occupied territories, a policy that enjoys U.S. encouragement and support. When Israeli aircraft last summer raided the nuclear center in Baghdad, the Soviet Union strongly condemned this piratic act and supported Iraq's demand for the adoption of severe measures against the Israeli aggressor.

Both the Soviet Union and Iraq jointly strive for securing the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state, and for putting an end to the expansionist policy practiced by Israeli ruling circles.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly said that it is regrettable to see the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict, as this conflict will not lead to the realization of these aims. In fact ultimately this conflict is in the interests of both imperialist and Zionist circles.

Cooperation in the economic sphere occupies a significance place in Soviet-Iraqi relations. In accordance with the economic and technical agreement signed in 1959, the Soviet Union undertook to render assistance in the establishment of several major projects in various sectors of the Iraqi national economy. With Soviet aid more than 100 important economic projects have been or are being built, including the oilfields in northern Rumaylah, the electrical equipment factory in Baghdad, the cotton production plant in Kut, the agricultural machinery plant in Al-Iskandariyah, the medical products factory in Samarra, several thermoelectrical power stations and the Tharthar-Euphrates Canal, and other projects.

The Soviet Union rendered to Iraq great assistance in the preparation of national cadres for various branches of industry, agriculture, science and education. Relations between the two countries in the sphere of sciences, culture, education, information, sport and others are being developed. The Soviet Union and Iraq highly appreciate Soviet-Iraqi friendly relations. Soviet and Iraqi leaders in cables exchanged on national days express their firm confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic, which have been consolidated by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will be developed in the future too in the interests of both peoples.

Leaders Exchange Greetings

LD092004 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Since the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was concluded, 10 years have passed. Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov sent a congratulatory message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the occasion expressing best wishes to the fraternal Iraqi people. The message said that the past 10 years have proved the living strength of that treaty, which was a good basis for the development of mutually beneficial Soviet-Iraqi productive cooperation. The Soviet leaders stressed that the Soviet Union has always been and will forever remain on the side of the just cause of the Iraqi people and the other Arab peoples struggling for liberty and independence and against Israeli aggression and its protectors, and for true peace in the Middle East.

In his message to the Soviet leaders, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said the friendship treaty consolidated cooperation between our two countries based on mutual respect and common interests. The Iraqi president's message said the treaty will continue to define Iraq's line toward the Soviet Union and assist in bolstering the peoples' independence and support their struggle against imperialism and all kinds of interference in the region.

Since the first days of the 1958 anti-imperialist revolution in Iraq which ended Iraq's subordination to foreigners, the Soviet Union has offered extensive aid on the issue of consolidating the independence of that country and resolving social and economic problems, and raising the people's living standards. There are around 100 industrial and other projects which have been constructed or are in the process of being constructed in Iraq with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Those projects provide a strong base for the economic independence of the Iraqi Republic.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. ROLE IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD101038 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS -- "Washington's behind-the-scenes instigatory role in whipping up the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict is well-known", the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes. "The United States has used it as a pretext for further American arms build-ip in the Persian Gulf area. America needs the conflict also to split countries of the Near and Middle East and to divert their attention from Israel's aggressive policies. In the first few months of combat activities Western and particularly American, propaganda predicted an early defeat for Iran. It depicted it almost as a consequence or even punishment for the overthrow of the pro-American shah regime. When the hopelessness of it became obvious, the emphasis was made on the exhaustion of the manpower and materiel of the both conflicting sides, which despite the conflict hold anti-imperialist positions".

The newspaper notes that now the bourgeois press of the United States and its allies spreads in every way rumours about "concern" caused by the Iranian offensive among the "moderate" Arab regimes.

"An unseemly game is being played using the differences between these countries and Iran, with the message behind it being the false thesis that the contradictions cannot be patched up", the newspaper says.

Iranian Foreign Minister A.A. Velayti stressed in this context that Americans were the first to spread rumours about contradictions between Iran and the Arab Persian Gulf countries. It has been officially declared in Tehran that it was not Iran but the United States that threatened the Arab countries and that Iran's foreign policy was aimed at preventing U.S. domination of neighbouring countries or U.S. influence over the Persian Gulf area.

"The Iranian-Iraqi conflict costs too much to both nations and gives rise to concern among all peace-loving forces that come out in favour of stronger international security", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concludes by saying. "Only the imperialist adversaries of the region's nations can be interested in protracting it and in heightening tension in southwest Asia".

TASS REPORTS ARREST OF QOTBZADEH IN IRAN

LD111000 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 11 Apr, TASS -- Another plot to overthrow the regime existing in the country has been revealed in Iran. A statement by the Military Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal says that the former Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh was one of the organisers of the plot. The group of plotters included representatives of monarchist, nationalist and other anti-government organisations closely linked with abroad. The statement says that plotters intended to murder Ayatollah Khomeyni and to stage assassination attempts on the lives of the members of the Supreme Defence Council of Iran. The bulk of the group, including Qotbzadeh, has been arrested.

Radio Tehran said that Qotbzadeh and his group "wanted to pave the way for the return of their Western masters, including the United States, to Iran." Earlier the press of a number of countries carried reports directly indicating that Qotbzadeh was an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

TASS COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY AGAINST ZIMBABWE

LD071708 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 82

["Zimbabwe -- A New Target of U.S. Provocation" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- Zimbabwe has been added to the list of independent African countries against which the Reagan administration is pursuing a policy of an "undeclared war." Like in Angola, where the United States is carrying through its aggressive policy with the hands of the South African military and like in Mozambique, where the CIA is weaving a web of anti-government plotting jointly with the South African intelligence service NIS, the Americans in Zimbabwe also closely coordinate their subversive activities with the South African racist regime.

It was established at the current trial in Bulawayo of a group of plotters, who were planning to overthrow the lawful government of the republic, that the putschists, sent in from South Africa, were connected with special services of the USA. The prosecutor produced at the trial a letter addressed to one of the men in the dock. The letter mentioned an "American friend" who was ready for five thousand sterling to remove physically undesireable persons.

It was also announced recently that a South African spy ring was uncovered in Zambian territory. The South African agents were headed by a certain D. Price who was described as a frequent visitor to the American Embassy in Salisbury. The uncovering of one more Western spy ring indicates that the secret services of imperialist countries have not abandoned their attempts to push Zambia off the road of progressive social and economic reforms and make it withdraw its support of the liberation struggle in the south of Africa.

The hospitable reception given in the United States to W.D. Walter, one of the leaders of the former South Rhodesian regime, is also regarded in Salisbury as direct interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Zimbabwe. The purpose of Walter's visit to the United States was to secure Washington's support for the plans of restoring the neocolonialist regime in Zimbabwe. As was frankly said by the white ex-minister, all the doors were opened to him in the American capital where he had meetings with high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration and congress. He said the warm reception given him in America gave rise to great hopes.

What does the racist hope for? Speaking at a press conference in Washington, he urged the United States to "punish" the Zimbabwe Government for its anticolonialist and anti-racist policy and to take economic sanctions against the republic.

This call obviously met with understanding in the White House. But as a commentator of Radio Salisbury said, it would be more correct to talk of "toughening", and "not applying," sanctions by Western powers against Zimbabwe. It is stressed in a just published report of a special team of U.N. experts on southern Africa that big capitalist countries and the Republic of South Africa are waging a real "economic war" against Zimbabwe, a war which has already cost the republic hundreds of millions of dollars.

It is also said in the report that the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund and transnational companies are especially active in carrying out anti-Zimbabwe measures.

The people of Zimbabwe who have years of anticolonial and antiracist struggle behind them, clearly realise the danger the Washington-Pretoria collusion represents to their soevereignty and security. World reaction is engaged in foul play against Zimbabwe, as it does against Angola and Mozambique, said E. Munangagwa, minister of state at the prime minister's office. But all these pitiful attempts will fail. We are not to be turned off the road we have chosen, he said.

On U.S. Role in S. Africa

LD061750 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 6 Apr 82

["With Background of Planned Aggression" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- The press of African countries points to a direct link between a new aggression planned by the racist Republic of South Africa against People's Angola and Western envigorated attempts to impose upon independent states of the continent a new-colonialist plan of settlement in Namibia. It is by no means accidental that the mercenaries, ready to invade the People's Republic of Angola, coincided in time with the failure of the visit to Luanda of a delegation of the Western "contact group" on Namibia, with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker at the head.

Having encountered well-justified opposition to their "renewed plan" on Namibia, in which the Africans easily guessed the desire of its Washington's authors to press the SWAPO patriotic forces to the background, to preserve the existing order on the Namibian territory, the United States and their wards from Pretoria are seeking to impose this plan with the help of the policy of force and military pressure.

The newly planned aggression against Angola is one of the derivatives of that policy. Pretoria, inspired by Washington, is simultaneously stepping up its armed provocations against Mozambique. Jointly with the CIA it is weaving nets of conspiracy against Zimbabwe. It threatens (obviously using American terminology!) to strike a blow on any independent country south of Sahara, where "a threat to the vital interests of the Republic of South Africa will arise."

What do the aggressors from Pretoria count on? Judging by foreign press reports, South African troops, which continue illegally occupying a considerable part of the Angolan territory south of the Cuneme River, are now planning to attack the port of Mocamedes, which is of great strategic and economic significance. On the captured territory it is planned to form the so-called "buffer state", and the ringleader of the terroristic UNITA organisation, CIA paid agent J. Savimbi is planned to be put at the head of that "state".

With his help the new-colonialists hope to isolate SWAPO from independent Africa, to make short work of the patriots of Namibia, to turn the territory of that country into a sping-board for further U.S. bandit actions against independent states of the continent.

An official statement of the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola points to direct involvement of the White House in South Africa's planned criminal aggressive action. The planned aggression, the document points out, is possible only with direct support of the West, with the United States at the head. The Reagan administration, which announced the apartheid republic "a state friendly to the United States" and which lifted the formal restrictions on deliveries of armaments and combat materiel to the Republic of South Africa, overtly assists Pretoria in its aggressive designs. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists also bear responsibility for the South African racists' crimes against the peoples of Angola, Namibia, the whole of Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH USSR

PM061135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin report on interview with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano under the rubric "The Soviet-Mozambique Treaty Is 5 Years Old": "Firm Foundations"]

[Text] Maputo -- The fifth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Mozambique Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation falls on 31 March. Answering questions from B. Pilyatskin, IZVESTIYA's own correspondent in Maputo, Joaquim Chissano, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and Mozambique foreign minister, said:

When the Mozambique people took up arms against the colonial oppression, from the very first Soviet people supported their just cause and gave them all-round support. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, our friendship "was born and tempered in the years of the struggle for Mozambique's liberation from five centuries of colonial oppression."

The conclusion of the Soviet-Mozambique Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation was an expression of the depth of the fraternal relations which exist between our peoples, parties and governments -- relations with long-term prospects. The treaty became the foundation determining the principles of multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique for the sake of strengthening peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

The friendship treaty cemented the mutual trust which our peoples have for each other and consolidated the ideological and political basis of relations between the two fraternal countries, which are guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Here it should be noted that the treaty not only covers the sphere of interstate relations, but also extends to cooperation between public organizations in Mozambique and the Soviet Union. In the time that has elapsed since the signing of the treaty that cooperation has developed along an ascending line.

The significance of the Soviet-Mozambique Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation lies in the fact that it sets an example of relations between the two countries advocating the common cause of socialism.

Comrade Samor Machel's visit to the Soviet Union in November 1980, the fruitful talks held with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the documents signed in Moscow constituted an important contribution to the strengthening and development of our bilateral cooperation and gave it a qualitatively new feature. We can say that this cooperation has gathered speed, and we are confident it will continue to grow. Mutual cooperation between our countries covers various spheres in agriculture -- cotton cultivation and the opening up of the Limpopo River valley, in industry -- the construction, with the Soviet Union's assistance, of an agricultural implements plant and an aluminum plant -- and in geology -- prospecting for minerals and the extraction of coal and other minerals. We also cooperate in transport, fishing and the fish industry. The USSR gives us assistance in health care and the training of specialist cadres. Such cooperation helps to strengthen Mozambique's socialist-oriented economy, particularly in overcoming its backwardness.

To strengthen still further the fruitfully developing relations between our two countries in the sphere of the economy, science and technology, a mixed intergovernmental commission has been set up. Exchanges of delegations of working people, women, young people and associations of friendship and solidarity, which have launched intensive activity, are important in enabling us to become better acquainted with each other's lives. Other contacts are also expanding. This gives our relations still greater dynamism.

The entire development of cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR is permeated with the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. It is built on firm foundations. It is true cooperation between countries and peoples, led by their parties. As for any obstacles, these are easily overcome by mutual efforts.

The Soviet-Mozambique Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation is based on the just principles of support for peoples advocating peace, freedom and social progress. Our countries follow and fight for these principles. We coordinate our efforts and actions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism.

As is known, the present international situation is characterized by the increasing upsurge in and victories by the forces of democracy and socialism and the national liberation movement in various parts of the globe. Imperialism responds to this positive process with a policy of aggression and military adentures. In Southern Africa it uses South Africa as its gendarme, with a view to oppressing and exploiting the people of Namiba and the indigenous population of South Africa. The apartheid regime resorts to a policy of aggression and blackmail toward neighboring independent countries and seeks to destablize their internal situation and keep them in its own economic orbit.

We condemn this policy and advocate the complete liberation of the Namibian people and the indigenous population of South Africa from colonial and racist oppression. We abhor the acts of aggression perpetrated against Angola and other countries by the reactionary racist regime in Pretoria.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

PM071605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party and president of Mozambique.

On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique I send cordial congratulations to you, Comrade Machel, to the Frelimo Party, to the People's Assembly and Government of Mozambique and to the friendly Mozambique people from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on my own account.

The signing of the treaty was an important milestone along the path of strengthening friendship and solidarity and developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. The treaty opened up new prospects for extending Soviet-Mozambique ties, and in this respect much that is useful has already been achieved in various spheres of cooperation for the benefit of the peaceful, creative labor of our countries' peoples. Practice confirms that the treaty works well in serving the noble goals and peace and international security and of improving the situation in Africa.

I am confident that the ties of friendship and all-round cooperation enshrined in the treaty will be further developed in the interests of the Mozambique and Soviet peoples and the strengthening of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

I wish the friendly Mozambique people peace, prosperity and further progress in implementing the plans outlined by the Frelino Party and the republic's government for building the foundations of a socialist society.

Please accept also, Comrade Machel, my wishes for good health and new successes in party and state activity.

[signed] L. Brezhnev.

UGANDA TIMES CITED ON WESTERN-INSPIRED TERRORISM

PM081551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Kampala, 1 Apr, TASS -- Western imperialist circles are increasing their intrigues against independent Uganda in an attempt to destabilize the situation in the country.

One of the foreign reaction's tools is the so-called Movement for Uganda's Freedom whose headquarters are in London, the newspaper the Uganda TIMES writes. Putting its emphasis on acts of subversion, this grouping, the article states, has neither a political platform nor ideological principles. One of its leaders, ex-President of Uganda G. Binaisa who has sought shelter in Britain, has been obliged to admit that.

The "movement" is constantly divided by internal disputes. Its ringleaders squabble among themselves over subsidies allocated by imperialist circles.

The grouping's leaders are now planning, on advice from their backstage Western patrons, operations for the physical annihilation of eminent Ugandan figures.

The Uganda TIMES notes that supporters of the deposed dictator Amin who are carrying out acts of terrorism and banditry in the country's northern regions have also been enlisted to subversive activity against the Ugandan Government.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

LD092024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of Senegal's national holiday, Independence Day, Leonid Ilich Brezhne has sent a telegram to Abdou Diouf, the president of the republic. It expresses the hope that the relations of friendship that have developed between the Soviet Union and the Republi of Senegal will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and that peace will be strengthened.

In a reply telegram, Sengalese President Abdou Diouf expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and conveyed his best regards to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and wishes for the flourishing of the friendly Soviet Union.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEETINGS IN LAGOS

LD091234 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- A delegation of the USSR parliamentary group led by its secretary, Vladimir Kudryavtsev, has left for Lagos (Nigeria) today. The members of the delegation are to attend the meetings of the bodies of the Interparliamentary Union.

The delegates to the session will also discuss such issues as disarmament, the situation in Namibia, environmental protection, the food situation in the world and others. They are to prepare draft resolutions which will then be submitted for endorsement by an interparliamentary conference scheduled to be held in Rome in September this year.

INTENT OF REAGAN'S CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE ASSESSED

LD091330 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS -- During his visits to Jamaica and Barbados U.S. President Reagan held talks concerning his "Caribbean initiative." The objective behind these plans of Washington is to hamper the social progress of the Caribbean peoples, to further enslave them and to perpetuate U.S. dominance in the region. The "economic programme" which is being imposed on the Caribbean countries is nothing more than a cover-up for Washington's aggressive aspirations and sinister designs against progressive countries of the region, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada. It is also designed to assure the exploitation of manpower and natural resources of the region by American monopolies.

That is the reason why the White House stubbornly rejects the peace initiatives of Nicaragua, Mexico and other Caribbean countries for normalizing the situation in the region and is preparing new interventions against sovereign Caribbean states.

According to the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, every dollar invested by U.S. monopolies in Caribbean countries yielded them a profit of 2.24 dollars in 1978-1980. At the same time the total national debt of countries to which Reagan's "initiative" extends, now exceeds 15 billion dollars. The Washington administration offers pro-American regimes in Central America and the Caribbean 350 million dollars as "aid." To see how insignificant this figure is it is enough to mention the fact that the interest alone these countries had to pay on their debts in 1979 amounted to 867 million dollars.

It is noteworthy that the lion's share of dollar injections with the help of which the U.S. administration is trying to tie a number of states of the region to its policy, goes to the Salvadorean junta which uses American arms to suppress the liberation struggle of its people.

The American TV company NBC stresses that Reagan demanded of the officials he met during his tour that they prevent the spread of communism in the Caribbean and Central America and actually instructed them how to use American aid for stopping the growth of Cuban influence in the region. The U.S. President again rudely attacked socialist Cuba.

Reagan's statements in Bridgetown revealed once again the aggressiveness of U.S. intentions also with regard to the progressive government of Grenada which is pursuing a policy independent of Washington. They showed that this small insular state remains a target of Washington's interventionist plans.

To judge by President Reagan's statements, one of the aims of his visit was to interfere in every way with the development of friendly relations between Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other Caribbean states.

Coverup for Expansion

LD111246 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyuty]

[Text] Washington, 11 Apr, TASS -- U.S. President R. Reagan made another radio address when in Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados. The head of the U.S. administration devoted a substantial part of his time to advertising the notorious "Caribbean initiative" put forward by him recently. In his words, this "initiative" was the main issue discussed at his talks with the leaders of a number of Caribbean countries.

The U.S. President did not bother to conceal that Washington was interested in solidifying its military and economic positions in that important region. He admitted that two-thirds of oil imported by the United States and strategic minerals necessary for U.S. industry and for military purposes passed through the Caribbean on their way to the United States.

The United States, without a doubt, intends to use the "Caribbean initiative" to cover up its further military and economic expansion, and for suppressing the national liberation movement mounting in Central America. For example, the White House is planning to allocate 350 million dollars in "aid" to the obedient regimes. The case in point is, above all, the bloody Salvadorian junta which will pocket the lion's share of the sum -- 128 million dollars. Anti-people dictatorships of Honduras and Haiti are to receive a total of 40 million dollars. The funds will be used for armed suppression of democratic forces inside these countries and for staging from their territories subversive operations against Nicaragua, Grenada and other sovereign states.

WASHINGTON POST PRINTS 'FABRICATION' ON NICARAGUA

PM091329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from A. Sychev and A. Cherepanov's "World Today" feature: "The Washington POST's Fabrications"]

[Text] Lying to save the present White House team's foreign policy doctrine has become the be-all and end-all of some U.S. journalists' work.

Recently the Washington POST published a short article by its correspondent about U.S. policy in Central America. Having savored, as an aperitif, the word "violence" and having transformed it into a synomyn for the situation that has taken shape in the region, the writer launched into the main theme. He categorically stated: "Nicaragua is worrying us." And immediately, lest the reader develop the theme in the wrong direction, he answered: "Because Nicaragua is becoming a military base for the export of political violence."

Laboring his trite concept, the correspondent asserted that Nicaragua "is being turned into an arsenal as a result of the existence of another military base -- namely Cuba," -- and in order to "suitably" crown this pile of nonsense, the Soviet Union is blamed for everything and an overt threat is made against the island of freedom. The writer is deliberately falsifying the facts, turning everything upside down. He is lying to justify the U.S. ruling circles' interventionist policy.

But more and more Americans are now coming to the conclusion that it was Washington's support for the bloody regimes and the imperialist encroachments by the United States itself on freedom and independence which prompted the peoples of the area to launch their just armed struggle for democracy, social progress and national independence.

U.S. SEEN BEHIND BARRING OF TASS CORRESPONDENT

LD091228 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS -- It has been learned here that the authorities of Barbados have deprived a Soviet journalist of the opportunity to visit Barbados, where President Reagan was on a visit. Not without pressure from Washington, the immigration authorities of Barbados did not let in, at the last moment, the TASS correspondent for Central America and the Caribbean who is permanently accredited in Georgetown (Guyana). This was done despite the fact that he had an entry visa and accreditation.

It is clear who stands behind this discriminatory measure. Showing through is the familiar handwriting of the Washington "champions for human rights." These people, who see a "communist menace" in everything, did not venture to let a Soviet correspondent visit one of the islands of the Caribbean region, which is regarded by U.S. imperialism as its fief, and unceremoniously "corrected" the Barbados authorities who had issued him a visa without asking the White House's permission.

This discriminatory measure against the TASS correspondent is also a gross violation of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act under which its signatories, the United States included, pledged themselves to facilitate the work of journalists and the spread and exchange of information.

BREZHNEV GREETS OMSKAYA OBLAST LIVESTOCK RAISERS

LD092052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to participants in a rally of school leaders of secondary schools in Omskaya Oblast who have decided to devote their lives to the raising of livestock. It is deeply symbolic, the greeting says, that your rally is taking place in the remarkable days of preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and on the eve of the 19th Komsomol congress. We communists are glad that the younger generation has responded with such enthusiasm to the call of the 26th CPSU Congress to regard livestock raising as a shock-work front and has accepted it as a combat program for action. We see in its response a manifestation of civic maturity, a convincing testimony to the fact that the coming generation lives with the interests of the country at heart and reverently fulfills Lenin's behest to be an active and conscious builder of communism.

The party Central Committee notes with great satisfaction the initiative of the Leninist Komsomol in the movement "livestock raising -- shock-work front of youth." There is no doubt, the greeting stresses, that thousands of your peers, following the call of the party and the command of their hearts, will flow into the glorious ranks of rural workers and find their social calling and personal happiness. Always remember that on your conscientious and persistent toil in public livestock raising depend the realization of the food program, the well-being of the people and the might of our great country. The Communist Party and our state are doing everything for the Soviet people in order that they may live under peaceful skies and look to the future with confidence.

I am convinced that you will prove loyal to your word, bring glory to the beloved fatherland by deeds of shock work and write a remarkable line in the chronicle of the heroic achievements of the Leninist Komsomol.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the participants in the rally success in the realization of the grandiose plans approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

DEPUTY PROCURATOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY

LD110750 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1410 GMT on 10 April carries a 30-minute program in which Vladimir Aleksandrovitch Abolentsev, deputy procurator general of the USSR, talks with political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovitch Letunov about contraventions of the law and comments on letters on this subject sent in by television viewers.

After introducing Abolentsev, Letunov says that the letters that have been received "deal with specific contraventions of the law" and that they have been forwarded to the procuracy. Letunov goes on to report that "the viewers have evinced a sincere interest in the elimination of shortcomings in the activities of state and public bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials."

In his initial comments, Abolentsev says that while the USSR has had enormous successes in economic and social development, "negative phenomena, however, are still to be found in our lives." He then catalogues some specific shortcomings and misdemeanors on some farms in Pavlodarskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and discusses the problem of drunkeness in Soviet society.

Letunov follows by reading a GORKOVSKAYA PRAVDA item chronicling the activities of a drunken local chief engineer and then goes on to cite a number of viewers' letters dealing with misappropriation and mismanagement in Soviet society. Commenting on these letters, Abolentsev says:

"Let's face it. Mismanagement and misappropriation of public property cause our state considerable harm. Moreover, the damage is not just material, but also moral. I shall give you an example. On construction sites in Saratov where Glavprivolzhskstroy was building housing and social and cultural facilities, various types of equipment worth many tens of thousands of rubles lay around virtually unprotected for a number of years.

"It is not surprising that things were stolen and the condition of the equipment deteriorated. Over a period of 2 years, hundreds of wash basins, sinks, baths and other objects were pilfered from these sites. And what has the attitude of the Glavprivolzhskstroy management to all these disgraceful goings-on? All it did was to make regular applications for additional equipment. Naturally, the Saratovskaya Oblast procuracy could not ignore these facts, and it ensured that the officials who had failed to take the necessary steps to safeguard state property were severely disciplined. But the important thing is not that penalties were handed down, but that practical measures were adopted to properly organize the storage of equipment.

"As the letters rightly point out, inflated declarations of output figures, as practiced at certain enterprises and organizations, are no less damaging. The point is that antistate phenomena of this kind have a negative influence on the overall state, organization and discipline of the national economy, particularly in the area of accounting and planning. Their effect is that the state -- in other words, you and I -- lose millions of rubles worth of various products. That is why the law and the criminal codes of the union republics make inflated entries in state accounting and the presentation of other deliberately distorted figures about plan fulfillment a criminal offense. The courts, the procuracy and militia bodies are waging a campaign against this evil. Procurators systematically check the manner in which managers at enterprises and organizations employ legislation against distortions in state bookkeeping. They make representations about the elimination of contraventions and the reasons for them and about the punishment of the guilty; and in cases where inflated figures cause major damage, the falsifiers are called to account under the criminal code.

"For instance, the heads of Mobile Mechanized Column No 7 of the Udmurt Land Reclamation Association of the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Economy, (Sapirov) and (Shvetsov), systematically inflated the figures for construction and assembly work that had been carried out over a number of years. Altogether, they documented almost R300,000 worth of work that had not been done. (Sapirov) and (Shvetsov) were prosecuted under the criminal code by the procuracy of the Udmurt ASSR and sentenced to 3 and 2 years deprivation of freedom, respectively.

Abolentsev continues by saying that managers at all levels must be on the lookout for mismanagement and malpractice, as stipulated by various party and government decisions. He cites Brezhnev's 26th CPSU Congress report and declares that managers must make sure that they appoint accountants and auditors of impeccable integrity. He notes that last April the USSR Council of MInisters adopted a decision on improving auditing and inspection procedures in ministries and departments. He goes on to say:

"The USSR procuracy recently held a conference of representatives of law enforcement and inspection bodies, which discussed the tasks of further stepping up the fight against misappropriation, mismanagement, the enhancement of output figures and other contraventions of state discipline. The conference outlined joint measures that will allow for more comprehensive and efficient investigations and for contraventions that come to light to be acted on more vigorously and on a more principled basis.

"I would like to deal with another issue. It concerns all of us. I have in mind various kinds of shortcomings and contraventions in the functioning of trade organizations. It is no secret that some unscrupulous trade employees set aside goods in short supply, sell them straight from the stockroom, cheat customers, overcharge for goods and produce and so on and so forth. Cases such as this have been documented in the Latvian and Belorussian Republican Unions of Consumers Cooperatives, the Permskaya Oblast Union of Consumers Cooperatives, the Gorkovskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblast Trade Directorates and elsewhere."

Answering a question from Letunov as to what measures are being taken against people who contravene Soviet trade regulations, Abolentsev states:

"The most resolute measures are being taken. I mentioned serious irregularities in the Permskaya Oblast Union of Consumers Cooperatives. These irregularities were brought to light by the oblast procuracy. A number of officials were subjected to material penalties, while (Korsakov), director of the Dobryanskiy Rayon Consumers Cooperatives Office, (Mikhanoshin), chairman of the Board of the Sivinskiy Rayon Consumers Cooperatives, (Shuvnin), director of the (Chernushki) Interrayon Supply Depot, and (Babikov), his deputy, were released from their duties."

After noting that in accordance with trade legislation passed last year, a Moscow shop-assistant was prosecuted for sales irregularities, the deputy procurator general says:

"It must be said by way of self-criticism that in places the inspection work performed by the procuracy still lacks consistency, the desire to follow things through and the determination to really eliminate the causes and circumstances that give rise to violations of legality. At times the vigor of the procuracy's response does not meet all the requirements that we currently face."

He ended by noting that the USSR Procuracy held a conference last year in which it assessed the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 party plenum and Leonid Brezhnev's instructions concerning the intensification of the struggle against infringements of the law.

GEORGIAN FLOODS SUBSIDE; REPAIR WORK BEGINS

LD102148 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] During the first few days of April the amount of rainfall in Georgia was greater than anything recorded for many years. This heavy rainfall was accompained by an unusual thaw in the mountains. The Kvirila and Rioni Rivers in western Georgia overflowed their banks. In the Vremya program, we have told you about the misfortunes that the bad weather has caused for the residents of towns and villages along these rivers. Our film crew has visited the industrial town of Zestafoni. The water level in the central streets subsided considerably; during the rains it was 1.5-2 meters high.

About 60,000 hectares of farmland have been flooded and damaged. Many vineyards have been destroyed. Twenty-eight bridges and 250 km of highway have been destroyed. Intensive repair work is now in progress in the afflicted area. A center has been set up to deal with the consequences of the flooding. Temporary measures have been set up to provide electricity and communications. Railway and road communications have been restored. Victims are being supplied with medicine and food.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has visited the afflicted area.

TASS REPORTS ON 11 APR EASTER CELEBRATIONS

LD110952 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr, TASS -- Roman Catholics, Lutherans and certain communities of Evangelical Christian Baptists celebrate Easter on April 11.

Moscow's Roman Catholics together with heads and officials of embassies of a number of countries and members of their families attended the Easter service in Moscow's St. Louis Roman Catholic Church. Like many years before, they were warmly welcomed by Dean Stanislaw Majeika. A representative of the Moscow patriarchy also attended the service.

The dean of the church greeted and congratulated the congregation. In his sermon he said in part, that the joy of Easter was unfortunately marred by the threat of a nuclear war facing all the people, especially the population of European nations. The dean condemned those who are trying to jeopardise peace. He said that the "sacred duty of all those who believe in the resurrection of Christ is to defend the wonderful and beautiful world and mankind from sinister designs of war mongers".

In the early hours today the bells of Roman Catholic churches of Lithuania (the Soviet Baltic region) called the parishioners to the Easter services. Easter messages of bishops were read during the services in Vilnius and Kaunass Archdioceses and the Kaishjadoris, Panevezhis, Telshai and Vilkovishkis Dioceses. A message by Bishop Romualdas Krishchunas of the Panevezhis Diocese said, in part, that "although the hawks of death threaten mankind with disaster, the people-exponents of peace should believe in their victory". Lithuanian believers meet the Easter holiday in high spirits rejoicing at the fact that for almost four decades now the Soviet people have been living under peaceful skies.

Roman Catholics of Latvia celebrated easter as festively. Delivering a sermon at Riga's St. Jacob Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bishop Julian Vaivod said: "The church is praying for the well-being and happiness of the whole of mankind. The essence of the Easter holiday is that it proclaims the might of peace and love for man. Truth and peace will triumph". Festively dressed congregations filled the Latin cathedral in the city of Lvov. The Easter mass began at 7 a.m. Rev. Ludwik Kamilewski told a TASS correspondent that the members of his parish and all Roman Catholics in ancient Lvov observed all the rites connected with the Easter celebrations.

BOOK OF BREZHNEV'S REMINISCENCES PUBLISHED

LD091529 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- A book of Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences has been brought out. It includes works that have already received recognition of Soviet and foreign readers: "Life By the Factory Hooter," "Feeling for the Motherland," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Land." The book is prefaced by Leonid Brezhnev's address to the readers. It says: "Working on this book, I as if again lived through the remote and recent events, everything that determined the life path of millions of my contemporaries, communists.

"The stages of the heroic achievements of the Soviet people, of our Leninist Communist Party are very easily recalled. It is gratifying to realize that whole generations matured and are working at a remarkable time, the time of the greatest revolutionary transformations, of vital social changes, the triumph of the new social system. Before our eyes and with our participation the world is steadily changing for the better, for the benefit of the working people, for the benefit of socialism. Our friends and allies, countries of the socialist community, are waging the struggle alongside with the Soviet Union for the sake of glorious ideals.

"Recalling the past, one sees again that it is not along a beaten track that we have been advancing to our present. For the sake of the benefit of our country, for the sake of peace on Earth the Soviet people withstood unprecedented trials, made a lot of sacrifices. We have defeated fascism in the flame of the most horrible war conflagration in mankind's memory. This is why we treasure so much our victories, in which I believed in the grimmest years, believed, just as our entire people, just as everybody jointly with whom I was working, fighting and engaged in reconstruction.

"Certainly, I cannot claim to encompass all the events in my reminiscences. The main thing which I would like to convey to the readers is the feeling of pride for the fact that the communists, our glorious party created and educated by Lenin has always been in the vanguard of all undertakings and achievements of our motherland, the feeling of great happiness that I always was and remain its loyal soldier."

MARYYSKAYA OBLAST MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

GF101529 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Measures for accelerating and promoting quality cotton cultivation and other food crops were discussed during an oblast agricultural meeting in Mary today. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, noted that favorable weather conditions, good technology and able cadres allowed farmers to work faster. However, machine operators and field crop experts lag behind schedule in carrying out grain cultivation. [words indistinct] is over 9,500 hectares, while it is possible to sow 20,000 hectares of land per day. The delay on a number of farms is due to the (?insufficient) use of technology.

Comrade Gapurov drew the attention of leaders of the oblasts, rayons, soviet and economic organs to the accurate quality specified for the preparation of [words indistinct]. A number of kolkhozes in (Bronivania) have been unsuccessful in their field surveys. Corn cultivation must be completed more quickly, and for this it is necessary to use all possible forces of the current [word indistinct].

Comrade Gapurov detailed the necessity of improving mass political work, (?visual) agitation, control over socialist emulation, creation of normal cultural and life conditions for field workers and organization of food services and trades in the fields.

In conclusion Comrade Gapurov expressed his assurance that the oblast's agricultural workers will do all that is necessary to [word indistinct] cultivation of cotton and other crops and achieve an abundant harvest during the current jubilant year. This demands that Soviet workers fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Mishchenko, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers; Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom; and chiefs of the oblast's party, soviet and economic organs. Measures for accelerating and improving work quality in cultivation of cotton and other crops were adopted.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING CONVENED IN CHARDZHOU

GF101305 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] An agricultural meeting was held in Chardzhou on 9 April. It was attended by secretaries of raykoms, chairmen of the rayon soviet executive committees, rayon agriculture and water resources administrations, [words indistinct] and oblast agricultural organs.

The meeting heard and discussed a report on the progress of cultivation of cotton, corn and other food crops and on tasks for intensifying work in field-crop cultivation and on livestock farming presented by Rau, deputy chairman of the Chardzhou Oblast Soviet Executive Committee. It was noted in the reports and speeches that the majority of farmers of [words indistinct] and work on [words indistinct] farms is in full swing, cultivation of grapes has been completed and dozens of machines are now operating in cotton and corn fields. The reports and speeches cited examples of [words indistinct] labor organization, criticized shortcomings and [word indistinct], uncovered reserves for conducting [words indistinct] on the high agrotechnical level and realizing the well-timed and high-quality work assessment for enterprises.

Comrade Karryev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting.

He spoke on the pressing tasks of the oblast's fields and farms workers and on fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the proclamation of the 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party on the necessity of intensifying socialist emulation to respond appropriately to the jubilee of the USSR.

Makarkin, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of Committee of People's Control, also participated in the meeting.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9-11 APR REPORTED

LD120304 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9-11 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 April

Spring work has begun in the Central Chernozem Zone. Machine operators have this morning taken sowing equipment out into the fields of southern regions of Belgorodskaya Oblast. The spring sowing area is 1 million hectares. Only the highest class of seed is being planted. (0800 GMT]

The sowing campaign on sugar beet plantations has got under way in the country's southern areas. This work is in progress in the Kuban, the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. For the first time in the country this crop will be cultivated according to industrial technology on an area in excess of 1 million hectares this year. This is four times more than last year. Use of the industrial technology makes it possible to considerably reduce labor costs on tending the crops and will raise the yield of the plantations. In all sugar beet growing areas work has been organized according to the Yampol method: Sugar refineries conclude contacts with the farms with a view to obtaining as much as possible of the final output -- sugar -- from each hectare. (1100 GMT)

Latvia -- the first (?100,000) hectares of grain have been sown in the west of the republic. Spring work has begun earlier than usual. This is especially important because, due to the climatic conditions of last autumn, it is necessary to resow more than 1/3 of the winter crop fields. This year the republic's agricultural production will develop on an organizationally new basis -- agro-industrial associations have been set up in all rayons. (1350 GMT)

In the Kuban, southern Ukraine, the Central Asian republics and the Caucasus, corn sowing is in progress. More mechanization is being utilized this year, and the crop is being grown on an area exceeding 1 million hectares. (1950 GMT)

10 April

Sowing of early grain crops and legumes has been completed in Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts. Over 16 million hectares must be sown to spring crops in the Ukraine this year. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of sunflowers has begun in Odesskaya Oblast, where they will occupy over 180,000 hectares. Krasnodarskiy Kray -- sowing of early grain crops has ended. Sowing of sugar beets has begun. (1100 GMT)

Mass sowing of spring wheat, barley, oats and annual grasses began today in Kurskaya Oblast. No equipment needs to be diverted for plowing since the entire spring sowing area was plowed last autumn. (1500 GMT)

Cotton sowing in Azerbaijan has been delayed by heavy snow. Stavropolskiy Kray -- 1/3 of the 300,000 hectares allotted to spring crops has been sown. (1800 GMT)

11 April

Spring field work is now nearing completion in southern Kazakhstan, after a late start caused by wet weather. Sowing of early grain crops is now in progress on high ground and in the northern, Suzak, rayon. (1300 GMT)

Orlovskaya Oblast -- Fodder crops sowing is starting. About 500,000 hectares is planted, to be completed in 10-12 days. (1500 GMT)

The sowing of early grain crops has ended in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. The late spring has made the farmers pay special attention to the highly productive, smooth functioning of agricultural equipment. Sowing is underway on the Kuban on almost 2 million hectares. The weather is changeable and there is frequent rainfall. The machine operators are using every hour of fine weather. (1630 GMT)

Some farms in Moscovskaya Oblast have begun sowing oats and clover. Harrowing and top-dressing of perennial grasses is taking place at the same time in Moskovskaya Oblast. (1904 GMT)

Sugar beet sowing has begun in the Kuban, where 180,000 hectares has been allocated to this crop. (2300 GMT)

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON -- Yesterday the republic's cotton growers planted cotton over 25,037 hectares of land, which constitutes 7 percent of the annual plan. A total of 93,435 hectares of land have been planted to cotton to date, 18.4 percent of the annual plan. Fine-fiber cotton was cultivated over 14,906 hectares of land yesterday, 8.4 percent of the annual plan. The republic's cottongrowers have fulfilled 34.8 percent of planned fine-fiber cultivation to date. Ashkhabad Skaya Oblast's cotton growers have cultivated over 38,081 hectares of land, thus fulfilling 48.2 percent of their annual plan. Maryyskaya Oblast's cotton growers cultivated 26,218 hectares of land, 13.1 percent of the annual plan. Chardzhouskaya Oblast's cotton growers have cultivated 24,688 hectares of land, 24.7 percent of their annual plan. Cotton has been cultivated over 3,648 hectares of land in Tashauz, 3 percent of the oblast's annual plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Apr 82 GF]

NEW COTTON VARIETY -- Scientists and experts of the Turkmen Institute for Scientific Research have discovered a new type of fine-fiber cotton that yields more and is harvestable earlier and more resistant to disease than other known types. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Apr 82 GF]

WATER IN KAZAKHSTAN -- A new underground water resource has been discovered in southern Kazakh SSR. The new discovery will support irrigation in the region for many years to come. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82 GF]

TASHKENT MACHINERY EXPORTS -- The Tashkent agricultural machinery factory has completed the production of a consignment of cotton (?picking) machines to be exported to Angola. The number of countries importing machinery from this factory is increasing every year. It is possible to see these machines manufactured by this factory operating in cotton fields in Greece, Turkey, Algeria, Vietnam and many other countries. It must be pointed out that insofar as manufacturing of tractors and other agricultural machinery is concerned, the Soviet Union is the leader in the world. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82 GF]

REPORTAGE ON AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY ACTIVITIES

Ustinov Proclamation

LD110850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Today is the day of the country's air defense troops. By order of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR defense minister, today at 2200 hours a festive fireworks display will take place in the capital of our homeland, the hero-city of Moscow; the capitals of the union republics; the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula; and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Koldunov Address

OW100909 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0542 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Television address by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of 11 April Air Defense Forces Day -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Tomorrow the Soviet people and their armed forces will mark Air Forces Day. The working people and troops of the army and navy are meeting this holiday in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle for implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of high political and labor activity in the country evoked by preparations for the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.

All nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union approach this significant jubilee closely unified around their dear Communist Party and with a feeling of pride in their socialist fatherland and its worldwide historic achievements. A new upsurge of creative forces and energy among the Soviet people was evoked by the striking and inspiring addresses of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th AUCCTU Congress and at the solemn meeting in Tashkent and the concrete proposals made by the head of our party and state directed at curbing the arms race, averting a world nuclear missile war and normalizing the international situation.

Air Defense Forces troops, like all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, warmly approve and fully support the internal and external policies of our Leninist party and its tireless activity in ensuring peaceful conditions for solving the tasks of communist construction. On this festive day we again and again direct our thoughts and feelings to our dear Communist Party, the creator and organizer of the Soviet Armed Forces and Air Defense Forces. Under the tested and wise leadership of the CPSU, air defense troops have traversed a great and glorious combat path and written many bright pages into the heroic chronicle of the Soviet land.

The first air defense antiaircraft batteries and aviation detachments were created under the personal directive of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in 1917. They were highly honored to defend the air approaches to Petrograd, cradle of the Great October and initiate the development of a new type of Soviet armed force. The personnel manifested a high consciousness of their revolutionary duty on all the fronts of the civil war and made a considerable contribution to defending the conquests of the working people.

However, the successes of the world's first proletarian state gave no rest to our class enemies. International imperialism expanded preparations for a new military attack against the country of socialism. Under these conditions, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin foresaw, the Soviet people were forced to combine peaceful construction with constant preparedness to defend the motherland. The Communist Party carried out considerable work to raise the military might of the armed forces and to organize the defense of important sites throughout the country from air attack.

During prewar years the air defense troops were further developed and were trained to solve set tasks. They worthily withstood the severe examination during the years of struggle for the freedom and independence of the motherland and honorably carried their combat banners through all the battles of the Great Patriotic War.

In close combat cooperation with other branches of the armed forces, the air defense troops frustrated the sinister plans of the Hitlerite command to destroy our cities and industrial and cultural centers. In battles against the enemy, many fighter pilots, anti-aircraft artillerymen, searchlight operators and other troops -- men and women -- brought fame to their names with their immortal deeds. The motherland appropriately assessed the courage and bravery of the defenders of the Soviet sky. The high title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to 92 servicemen, while tens of thousands of soldiers, commanders and political workers were awarded orders and medals. Many formations and units received the guards title and honorary names.

Our priceless possession is the glorious combat tradition that is handed down from generation to generation and serves as an inspiration to the personnel of selfless defense of the socialist fatherland.

In the postwar period the Communist Party has concentrated the the Soviet people's main efforts on restoring and developing the economy and establishing the matérial and technical base of communism. The plans of communist construction have to be implemented under conditions of a complex international situation. The ruling circles of the United States and its allies in the aggressive blocs are increasing their military budgets from year to year and are creating new kinds of weapons of mass destruction and modernizing the means for their delivery. They have embarked on a frank course aimed at achieving military superiority and preparing for a nuclear missile ar.

Taking the real situation in the world into consideration and manifesting high vigilance, the CPSU and the Soviet Government pay unflagging attention to questions concerning the country's defense. In his speech at the Tashkent celebrations Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, their self-restraint and self-control and their consistently peace-loving policy are seen by all the peoples with particular clarity as the main obstacle in the path of the warmongers and the main bulwark of peace on Earth.

Owing to the enormous concern of the Communist Party, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people is reliably defended. Our armed forces are equipped with first-class military materiel and weapons and its personnel are highly trained militarily, are utterly devoted to the party and people and selflessly fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty. Our motherland has modern forces and air defense means at its disposal. The troops are armed with anti-aircraft missiles and aviation equipment that is highly effective at destroying airborne targets, as well as radio-technical and automatic control systems.

The entrusted arms are in reliable and skilled hands. Troops from all nations and nationalities of our country are successfully fulfilling their responsible tasks in the combat ranks of the defenders of the air frontiers. Constant combat readiness is the law and steadfast and firm tradition of all personnel. Air defense force troops are on combat duty day and night, in any weather, vigilantly guarding the air frontiers of the Soviet state.

Many of our troops have been awarded orders and medals for successes achieved in mastering and using the entrusted military equipment and for exemplary fulfillment of their military duty. Like all Soviet people, the personnel of the Air Defense Forces are persistently implementing the party's plans. Since the 26th CPSU Congress a new step has been made and even higher limits have been reached in improving military skills.

Socialist competition in honor of our state's forthcoming jubilee has an effective influence on the thorough and highly qualified fulfillment of tasks set for air defense troops during the 1982 academic year by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

As we observe our holiday we assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the air defense troops, together with other branches of the armed forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, will continue to vigilantly defend the security of our motherland and of the entire socialist community. We express cordial gratitude to all working people and party, Soviet and Komsomol organs, the DOSAAF organizations, creative associations, scientists and designers and workers of the defense industry for their great concern for troops of the Air Defense Forces.

Respected comrades, television viewers, permit me to cordially congratulate you and all army and navy troops on the holiday and to wish you new labor and military achievements during the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Moscow Meeting

LD092138 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the capital's working people and men of the Moscow garrison was held in Moscow today at the Soviet army's central academic theatre to mark Air Defense Forces Day. In the presidium were USSR Ministers Comrades Bakhirev and Pleshakov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy ministers of defense; prominent military chiefs; veterans of the Air Defense Forces, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

In a speech at the meeting Marshal of Aviation Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, said inter alia:

[Begin recording] Comrades: It is with good reason that I can report that the formidable weapons and military equipment that have been entrusted to us are in reliable and experienced hands, the hands of the defenders of the socialist homeland. We have the means to defend the peaceful skies of the homeland and our people. In all their work our soldiers strive to ensure that the air defense troops meet the people's requirements for the reliable defense of the Soviet motherland's airspace. Permit me to assure the Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that we will continue to guard the gains of socialism in one combat formation and with the servicemen of the other branches of the armed forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact. [applause] [end recording]